

In the matter of John } On Saturday, the 6th
Aram Michael, an In- } day of June instant, it
solvent. } was ordered that Satur-
day, the 1st day of August next, be appointed for
the further hearing of this matter, that unless
cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the
said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as
to his after acquired property from the demands of
all the creditors following, whose names are insert-
ed in this Order *And*, that is to say, Baboo Rajkissen
Mitter, Mr. George Peters, Baneymadub Roy,
Mr. G. G. M. Shircore, Ranchunder Banerjee,
Messrs. J. M. Edmond and Company, Messrs.
Dunn and Company, Messrs. Burkiyoung and
Company, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Com-
pany, Messrs. Badham Brothers, Messrs. Sib
Chunder Dutt and Company, A. Luddy, S. Y.
Gubboy, E. J. Ezra, Messrs. Samuel Smith, Sone
and Company, Mr. J. C. Michael, Baneymadub
Roy, William Anderson, and C. A. Vertannes, and
Baboo Isenehunger Sain.

Strong, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th June 1863.

**Preliminary Meeting of the Union
Steam Tug Company "Limited,"
held at the Registered Office
of the Company on Wed-
nesday, the 10th
June 1863.**

WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., having been voted to
the Chair, it was proposed by G. D. Galataun, Esq.,
and seconded by Baboo Peary Chund Mitter, and
carried—

1st.—That the Agreement entered into by the
Secretaries for the purchase of the Steamers *Fire
Queen, Vulcan, John Bull, and Banshee*, and the
mode of payment as shewn in the draft Agreement
as modified be approved of.

2nd.—Proposed by J. C. Michael, Esq., and
seconded by Captain H. Handley, that the calls
on the Shares be made in the following order,
viz.—

First Call of Rs. 100 per Share on the 20th June.
Second " " 75 " " 20th Sept.
Third " " 75 " " 20th Nov.

The Deed of the Company was then read by
their Solicitor, and with some amendments was
adopted.

3rd.—Proposed by John De'Souza, Esq., and
seconded by M. Gregory, Esq., that the following
gentlemen be appointed as First Directors of the
Company:—

William Grant, Esq., Chairman.

G. Whitney, Esq.

Captain H. Handley.

Hadjie Jackoriah Mahomed, Esq.

Khan Mahomed Dhurmsce, Esq.

Hadjie Abdool Rohofman Moosah, Esq.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting
separated.

(Sd.) WILLIAM GRANT,
Chairman.

H. Dear & Co.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

THE above Firm is prepared to undertake the
supply of Sleepers or Timber to Railway Com-
panies or other parties.

For the last 11 years the Firm has successfully
carried out very heavy engagements with the
East Indian Railway Company, as also with the
Government of India, and has still extensive Con-
tracts with both for Timber and Sleepers.

H. DEAR & Co.

MONGHYR,
The 27th January 1863. }

Notice.

A VALUABLE MEHAL TO BE LET OUT IN PUTNEE.

MEHAL Parpoojee, in Pergunnah Shall Baree, of
Zillah Dinagepore, No. 401, belonging to the
Moharancee of Burdwan, will be let out in Putnee
at an annual Jumma of not less than Rupees 4,072,
and on the payment of an adequate pun or bonus.
Parties desirous of taking it are requested to for-
ward their applications to the Rajbarce of Burdwan
on or before the 3rd July 1863 (20th Assar 1270),
stating the Jumma and Pun they would give.

The Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees
2,071-4-0½, payable at the Dinagepore Collectorate.

BURDWAN RAJBAREE, }
The 12th June 1863. }

Notice.

In the Heir-at-law of Henry Michael Corney, a
native of Holland, and late of Howrah, in the
Suburbs of Calcutta, deceased, who came out from
Australia some time in the year one thousand
eight hundred and fifty-nine as a Ship's Car-
penter, and who was lately employed in one of the
Dock Yards at Howrah, will communicate with
the undersigned, he will hear of something to
his advantage.

JOHN R. SHIRCORE,

Solicitor.

1, Fancy Lane ;
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd June 1863. }

Notice.

MR. ALEXANDER GRIGOR has been appointed
Sub-Manager and Accountant at this Branch, and
is authorized to sign for the Bank in that capacity.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. FULLER,

Manager,

Calcutta Branch.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA,
AND JAPAN "LIMITED,"
4, Hastings' Street,
The 16th June 1863. }

Bengal Printing Company "Limited."

THE SEVENTH Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghant, on Tuesday, the 30th June 1863, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Directors,

GED. F. CORLEY,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1863. }

The Bengal Coal Company "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 80 per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 1st July next.

Proprietors are requested to send in their Share Certificates that Receipts and Cheques may be prepared.

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1863. }

Notice.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. G. WALLACE, JUNIOR, a Member of our Firm, his interest and responsibility ceased on 30th April last. We request that all claims against us up to the 31st of this month be forthwith presented for payment; and all persons indebted to our Firm are required to settle their accounts without further notice.

GIBSON, WALLACE AND Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1863. }

Notice.

THE undersigned will, from and after this date, conduct their business under the style and name of "GIBSON AND Co."

GIBSON, WALLACE AND Co.

Stolen.

THE Government of India Note (No. 10468) for Rupees 50, posted in the Durbungah Post Office under cover of a registered letter addressed to Baboo Pran Nath Mullick, Joyrampore, via Neeshundipore Post Office, Nudda.

KASSY CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

Notice.

LOST Second-half of the Currency Note, No. A05410, for Rupees 500. Payment stopped at the Bank.

JOHN BEAMES,
Offg. Collector.

PURNEAB,
The 13th June 1863. }

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 307.

The 12th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Lightning*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 19th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 308.

The 12th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Thunder*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 309.

The 13th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Bimlipatam, Coconada, Masulipatam, and Madras, for transmission per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 19th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 311.

The 15th June 1863.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Bengal* will be closed on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

Weight.		Via	Marseilles.	Via	Southampton.
Postage.	Under ½ Ounce	Rs.	0 6 0	Rs.	0 4 0
	" ½ "	"	0 8 0	"	0 4 0
	" 1 "	"	0 14 0	"	0 8 0
	" 1 ½ "	"	1 0 0	"	0 8 0
	" 2 "	"	2 0 0	"	2 0 0

No. 312.

The 15th June 1863.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 1st instant and the safe Dāk of the 31st ultimo arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 18th May 1863, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th June 1863, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VI of 1863.

An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta, and the management of its Municipal affairs, in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta, and the management of its Municipal affairs, in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein: It is enacted as follows:

1. Act XIV of 1856 (for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), and Act XXV of 1856 (to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), so far as they relate to the Town of Calcutta; and Act XXVIII of 1856 (for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta) are hereby repealed respectively, except so far as they repeal the whole, or any part of, any other Act, and except as to any assessment which shall have been made, or to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation. Any sum of money due, or which

may become due, under any or either of the said Acts, may be levied and recovered by the Justices under the provisions of this Act.

II. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

The word "Town" shall include all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The expression "The Justices" shall mean the Corporation of "The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta."

The word "Street" shall mean any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, within the Town.

The word "Land" shall include messuages, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments, of any tenure.

The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

The word "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

The word "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account, or as agent, or trustee, for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such land or premises were let to a tenant.

Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person, shall be liable to do any thing by this Act required to be done by the owner of such land or premises, unless he have sufficient funds of the owner to pay for the same; nor shall he be subject to any penalty for omitting to do such act, if he can prove that the default was occasioned by reason of his not having funds of the owner sufficient to defray the expense of doing the act required.

"Person."

The word "person" shall include any association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number; and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Gender.*

Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

III. All Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and all Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, shall, by the name of "The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

The Justices of the Peace for the time being in Calcutta, to be a Corporation for the purposes of this Act.

IV. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, monies, securities, and other property, moveable and immoveable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder, which shall, on the 1st day of July 1863, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Municipal Commissioners appointed under the said Act XXVIII of 1856, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Municipal Commissioners but for the passing of this Act, and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively, as shall then be or would have been in, or in trust for, the said Municipal Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Municipal Commissioners, shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation, be vested in the Justices: and all persons who shall then owe any money to the said Municipal Commissioners, or to any person on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners, shall pay the same to the Justices or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due and owing by, or recoverable from, the Municipal Commissioners, shall be paid by, or recoverable from, the Justices: and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities, made or entered into before this Act comes into operation, to, with, or in favor of, or by or for, the said Municipal Commissioners, or any previous Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such Municipal Commissioners, respectively, and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise, shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as near as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the Justices, in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the said Municipal Commissioners respectively, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder, which shall, on the 1st day of July 1863, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Municipal Commissioners appointed under the said Act XXVIII of 1856, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Municipal Commissioners but for the passing of this Act, and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively, as shall then be or would have been in, or in trust for, the said Municipal Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Municipal Commissioners, shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation, be vested in the Justices: and all persons who shall then owe any money to the said Municipal Commissioners, or to any person on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners, shall pay the same to the Justices or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due and owing by, or recoverable from, the Municipal Commissioners, shall be paid by, or recoverable from, the Justices: and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities, made or entered into before this Act comes into operation, to, with, or in favor of, or by or for, the said Municipal Commissioners, or any previous Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such Municipal Commissioners, respectively, and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise, shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as near as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the Justices, in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the said Municipal Commissioners respectively, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

V. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the said Municipal Commissioners previously to the coming of this Act into operation, shall abate or be discontinued or prejudicially

affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Justices, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the said Municipal Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings, commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed, in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Justices being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted in the place of the said Municipal Commissioners.

VI. All monies received by the Justices by virtue of this or any other Act, all fines, fees, and penalties, paid to or levied by them, under this Act, and all monies which may be assigned by Government for purposes of Conservancy or Improvement in the Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, and shall, together with all property of what nature or kind soever which may become vested in the Justices, be under the direction, management, and control of the Justices, in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as Trustees for the purposes of this Act.

VII. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, from time to time, appoint one of the said Justices of the Peace to be Chairman of the Justices. Such Chairman shall be removable from Office by the Lieutenant-Governor, if his removal be recommended by a Resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a Special General Meeting of the Justices shall have voted, but not otherwise.

VIII. The Justices at a Special General Meeting, to be held within fifteen days from the date of the first appointment of a Chairman, shall nominate a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Justices. Such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; but when such approval shall have been duly notified to the Justices, the appointment shall be made by them. In the event of any nomination made by the Justices not being approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor, or of any vacancy occurring in the Office of Vice-Chairman, the Justices shall forthwith proceed, at a Special General Meeting, to make a fresh nomination and appointment, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and so on from time to time. Provided that no person shall be appointed to the office of Vice-Chairman, who is not at the time of appointment a Justice of the Peace.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Special General Meeting, from time to time, to appoint proper persons to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor.

affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Justices, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the said Municipal Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings, commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed, in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Justices being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted in the place of the said Municipal Commissioners.

VI. All monies received by the Justices by virtue of this or any other Act, all fines, fees, and penalties, paid to or levied by them, under this Act, and all monies which may be assigned by Government for purposes of Conservancy or Improvement in the Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, and shall, together with all property of what nature or kind soever which may become vested in the Justices, be under the direction, management, and control of the Justices, in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as Trustees for the purposes of this Act.

VII. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, from time to time, appoint one of the said Justices of the Peace to be Chairman of the Justices. Such Chairman shall be removable from Office by the Lieutenant-Governor, if his removal be recommended by a Resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a Special General Meeting of the Justices shall have voted, but not otherwise.

VIII. The Justices at a Special General Meeting, to be held within fifteen days from the date of the first appointment of a Chairman, shall nominate a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Justices. Such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; but when such approval shall have been duly notified to the Justices, the appointment shall be made by them. In the event of any nomination made by the Justices not being approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor, or of any vacancy occurring in the Office of Vice-Chairman, the Justices shall forthwith proceed, at a Special General Meeting, to make a fresh nomination and appointment, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and so on from time to time. Provided that no person shall be appointed to the office of Vice-Chairman, who is not at the time of appointment a Justice of the Peace.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Special General Meeting, from time to time, to appoint proper persons to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

Calcutta. Every person so appointed, and the Vice-Chairman, shall be in all things under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and shall be removable by the Justices by a Resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a Special General Meeting shall have voted.

X. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall respectively reside within the Town of Calcutta, and shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever: Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any Civil or Military Officer in the service of Government, from holding the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment: Provided further that it shall be lawful for any Chairman to hold also the office of Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, if he shall be appointed to such office by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

XI. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, respectively, may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting. Provided that such allowance for any Chairman shall not exceed the rate of three thousand Rupees a month (exclusive of house rent, which may or may not, at the discretion of the Justices, be also allowed): and provided that such allowance for any Vice-Chairman shall not exceed the rate of twelve hundred Rupees a month.

XII. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund, as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting.

XIII. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may, from time to time, remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place; and out of the Municipal Fund he may, with the sanction of the Justices at a Special General Meeting, pay such allowances to the said persons respectively, or in case of absence on leave such portion thereof, as he shall think reasonable. Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred Rupees, without the sanction of the Justices at a Meeting.

XIV. Every Overseer, Clerk, and other Officer appointed by, or acting under, the authority of the Municipal Commissioners under Act XXVIII of 1858, and not acting contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall hold and enjoy his office and employment, together with the salary or

emolument thereunto annexed, until he shall be removed therefrom by the Chairman or by the Justices at a Meeting. Every such Overseer, Clerk, and Officer shall have the like power and authority for the purposes of this Act, and for carrying the same into execution, and shall be subject and liable to the like pains and penalties, and to the like power of removal, in all respects as if he had been appointed by virtue of this Act.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Special Meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to grant such leave of absence to any Chairman or any Officer appointed under Sections VIII and IX of this Act, and, in the case of any Officer appointed under either of those Sections, to make such arrangements for the carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave, as shall to them seem proper. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall appoint one of the Justices of the Peace to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as shall to him seem proper. Any person appointed under this Section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer, shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act, would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

XVI. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding Section, the Justices may at a Special Meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to any Chairman or other Officer aforesaid, such allowances, during absence on leave, as shall to them seem proper.

Provided that no greater expenditure from the Municipal Fund shall be in any case incurred in the whole, by reason of any such allowance, or of any allowance paid under Section XIII, than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

XVII. Clause 1.—No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer, or servant, of the Justices, shall be in any wise concerned, or interested, in any contract or work, made with, or executed for, the Justices; and if any such Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, be so concerned or interested, he shall be incapable of afterwards holding or continuing in any office or employment under the Justices, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred Rupees, which may be recovered by suit, by any person, with full costs of suit. Provided that no person, being a shareholder of any Joint Stock Company established by, or under the provisions of, any Act of Parliament, or of the Government of India, or by Charter, shall be prevented from being employed as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, by reason of any contract between such Company and the Justices, or of any work executed by such Company.

Clause 2.—If any person employed under this Act, not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of

Officers under Municipal Commissioners to continue until removed.

Persons of this Act, shall hold and enjoy his office and employment, together with the salary or

Penalty on Officers, &c. for taking unauthorized fees.

the Indian Penal Code, shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept, or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself, or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor, to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Justices, or with any public servant, or with the Government, as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand Rupees, or with both:

XVIII. The Justices shall provide and keep an Office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book, in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints, made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant or the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Justices; and the proper Officer of the Justices shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Justices; and such report shall be entered in the said book; and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant or owner or occupier of land within the limits of the Town.

XIX. There shall be four Quarterly Meetings in every year, and two Ordinary Meetings in every month, at which the Justices shall meet for the transaction of general business: and it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the business to be transacted at such Meetings. The Quarterly Meetings shall be held at noon, on the first Monday in the months of January, April, July, and October, and the Ordinary Meetings at noon on the first and third Monday of every month respectively, or if any such Monday shall happen to be a holiday allowed by Government, then on the next succeeding day which shall not be such a holiday.

XX. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Justices of the Peace, call a Special, or Special General, Meeting of the Justices. Previous to any such Meeting being held, at least seven days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended Meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in the English and Bengallee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English Newspapers, and in two Vernacular Newspapers, published in Calcutta.

XXI. No business shall be brought before or transacted at any Special, or Special General, Meeting, other than the business specified in the notice given under the last preceding Section: Provided always that any Justice of the Peace may submit to a Special, or Special General, Meeting, any Resolution, beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such Meeting, if he shall have given not less than three days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the Resolution at the Office of the Justices.

XXII. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Justices, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Justices of the Peace present at any Ordinary or Quarterly Meeting, before which the matter may be brought.

XXIII. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all Meetings of the Justices held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such Meeting, and shall have a second, or casting, vote in all cases of equality of votes. In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Justices of the Peace present at any Meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside. The President of any Meeting at which a quorum of the Justices of the Peace shall be present, may, with the consent of the Meeting, adjourn the Meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned Meeting other than the business left unfinished at the Meeting from which such adjournment took place.

XXIV. No business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless a quorum of Justices of the Peace be present; that is to say, at an Ordinary Meeting unless at least three Justices of the Peace be present, at a Special Meeting unless at least seven Justices of the Peace be present, and at a Special General, or Quarterly, Meeting unless at least twenty-five Justices of the Peace be present; Provided always that, if at any Meeting of the Justices there shall not be a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace present to form a quorum, the President (whether he be the Chairman, or not) shall adjourn the Meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which would have been brought before the original Meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by, the adjourned Meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum of Justices of the Peace present at such adjourned Meeting or not.

XXV. Minutes of the Proceedings of all Meetings of the Justices shall be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each Meeting; and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the Office of the Justices to the inspection of any Justice of the Peace without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

XXVI. At any Special General, or Quarterly, Meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five Justices of the Peace, and at any Special, or Ordinary, Meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least three Justices of the Peace, a declaration by the President that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of Proceedings of the Justices, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of, or against, such Resolution.

XXVII. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding Section mentioned, or be taken at any Meeting of what kind soever, the votes of the Justices of the Peace present shall be taken by the President, each being called on to vote in order of seniority on the roll of the Justices of the Peace, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Justices at such Meeting.

XXVIII. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by Government, attend daily at the Office of the Justices for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Justices; and they may, respectively, exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Justices, or in executing any works sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Justices, or to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised only by the Justices at a Meeting.

XXIX. The Justices may enter into all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into execution. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman may, for and on behalf of the Justices, enter into any such contract whereof the value or amount shall not exceed five hundred Rupees: but every such contract, whereof the value or amount shall exceed five hundred Rupees, shall be in writing and signed by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Vice-Chairman, and two other Justices of the Peace, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Justices. Every contract so entered into as aforesaid, and duly executed by the other parties thereto, shall be binding on the Justices and their successors, and upon all other parties thereto, and their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, to all intents and purposes. Provided always that the Justices may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or in any bond, or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Justices may seem proper.

XXX. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Meeting, from time to time, to appoint from among the Justices of the Peace, such and so many Committees, either of a General, or of a Special, nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the Conservancy or Improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Justices would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee: Provided that the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall be a Member of every such Committee, and that the Proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Justices at a Meeting.

XXXI. At a Special General Meeting to be held under this Act on the second Monday in the month of July 1863, or as soon afterwards conveniently may be, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the expenditure and income of the Municipality from the date on which this Act shall come into operation up to the first subsequent day of January: and at the Quarterly Meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the expenditure and income of the Municipality for the year commencing on the 1st of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Justices shall from time to time, by order passed at a Quarterly, or Special General, Meeting, direct. Provided always that such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace, resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the Meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

XXXII. The Budget shall shew what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

XXXIII. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the Budget. No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which as shewn in the Budget shall exceed fifty thousand Rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor having been previously obtained.

XXXIV. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Justices shall be audited and examined once in every year, at the least, at such time and by such Auditors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the Auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person, holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same: and if any such person neglect or refuse so to do, or to produce any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign such declaration, he shall be liable for every neglect or refusal to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees. All Auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time determine: Provided always that, before each audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the Chairman shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by ad-

dition to the Budget. No new work, the estimated cost of which exceeds 50,000 Rupees, to be commenced without the sanction of Government.

Proviso. always that, before each audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the Chairman shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by ad-

Advertisement in the English and Bengallee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English Newspapers, and in two Vernacular Newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the Office of the Justices, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested, for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the Auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Justices at a Meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the Office of the Justices, and to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and in some one or more of the said newspapers.

XXXV. Whereas the assessments last made under the said Acts XXV and XXVIII of 1856, include the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December 1863, and power is given by this Act to impose and levy rates upon the owners and occupiers of the same houses, buildings, and lands, which were subject before the passing of this Act to the said assessments, for a period including the same months, it is hereby enacted that any sum of money, which would have become due from any owner or occupier in respect of the said assessments for the several months aforesaid, may be levied and recovered by the Justices in like manner as the same might have been levied and recovered if this Act had not been passed, unless the Justices shall impose and levy any other rate under the provisions of this Act.

XXXVI. At the Special General Meeting made of fixing the rate at which taxes shall be levied under this Act. To be held on the second Monday in the month of July 1863 as aforesaid, or as soon after as conveniently may be, the Justices shall fix the rates at which such taxes as are leviable under this Act shall be levied, from the date on which this Act shall come into operation, till the first day of January next ensuing; and at the Quarterly Meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Justices shall fix the rates at which such taxes as are leviable under this Act, shall be levied for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

Such rate not to be altered except at a Special General Meeting. The rates so fixed shall not be altered before the Quarterly Meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, except by a Resolution passed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting.

XXXVII. A tax, at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, shall be imposed upon all carriages, horses, ponies, and mules, kept within the Town, and shall be payable in advance. Provided that this Section shall not apply to, or include,—Gun carriages, or Ordnance carts or wagons: Cavalry horses, or horses of the Mounted Police: Horses belonging to Officers doing Regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one horse for each Officer: vehicles, horses, ponies, or mules belonging to the Government, or to the Justices: vehicles kept for sale, and not used

for any other purpose, if kept by *bona fide* dealers in such vehicles.

XXXVIII. The owner of every carriage, horse, pony, or mule, kept within the Town, shall before the 1st day of October 1863, and shall, on or before the 1st day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the Office of the Justices a statement in writing, signed by him, containing a description of the vehicles and animals liable to the tax, for which he desires to take out a license. The owner shall at the same time pay to the Justices such sum as shall be payable by him, for the half year commencing on the first day of July 1863, or on such subsequent first day of January or of July (as the case may be), for the vehicles and animals specified in in such statement, according to the rates given in the said Schedule. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January, and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of a carriage, horse, pony, or mule so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the Office of the Justices a similar statement, together with the full amount payable for the then current half year according to the said Schedule, unless he shall be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the Justices, that the tax for the half year has previously been paid.

XXXIX. On receiving the amount of the tax as aforesaid, the Justices, or some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same, a license for each of the vehicles and animals for the period in respect of which the money is received. The owner of every carriage, horse, pony, or mule, who shall have received a license for the same, shall, at all reasonable times during the said period, be bound to produce such license, when called upon to do so by the Justices, or any person duly authorized in writing by them to demand its production.

XL. If the owner of any carriage, horse, pony, or mule, so kept as aforesaid, shall not have duly taken out a license under the last preceding Section, he shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the tax which would have been payable by such person, supposing him to have duly paid the same as soon as it became due. Provided that no proceeding shall be taken, before the first day of October 1863, to enforce such penalty against any person who shall not have duly taken out such license for the half year commencing on the first day of July in the year aforesaid.

XLII. The Justices, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the Schedule (A). And if any person, having so compounded, shall refuse to pay the sum compounded for on the demand of the Justices, he shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount so payable.

XLII. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the Office of the Justices, and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons who during the then current period of six months shall have received a license under Section XXXIX of this Act, and of the vehicles and animals in respect of which they may have paid.

XLIII. It shall be lawful for the Justices, or any person or persons appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, to enter and inspect any stable or coach-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under Section XXXVII of this Act, for which a license has not been duly taken out; and the Justices may summon any person, whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under the last mentioned Section, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed. Whoever being so summoned shall, without lawful excuse, fail to appear in pursuance of the summons, and whoever hinders or obstructs the Justices or any person appointed by them as aforesaid, from or in entering or inspecting any such stable, coach-house, or place, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XLIV. Every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within the Town, and every cart, hackery, and other such vehicle plying for hire within the Town, or let for hire within or without the Town and used within it, shall be registered in the Office of the Justices with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of such registration in such manner as the Justices shall direct. Provided that this Section shall not apply to, or include, carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid, kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and used only temporarily and casually in the Town; or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government; or to Conservancy carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles belonging to the Justices.

XLV. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding Section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Justices shall appoint, and a fee of four Rupees shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Justices shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the

rate of four Rupees aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

XLVI. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle not on springs, required by this Act to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered under the last preceding Section, shall, on and after the first day of October 1863, be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee; and the Justices, or any Officer duly authorized by them, may seize or cause to be seized any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods,) together with the horses, bullocks, or other animals drawing the same, and may detain them; and all Police Officers are hereby required, on the application of the Justices or their Officers as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the person owning or keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, shall be convicted before a Justice of the Peace under this Section, and ordered to pay a fine, and if the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Justices.

XLVII. On and after the first day of July 1863 every person who shall within the Town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, shall take out a license and shall pay for the same such annual sum as is in the said Schedule (B) mentioned: provided that for any such license which shall be granted before the first day of January 1864, there shall be paid only one half of the said annual sum.

XLVIII. Every license under Section XLVII shall be granted by the Justices or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

XLIX. Every license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January 1864 shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

II. Every person to whom any such license shall be granted and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding Section, and shall renew the same from year to year, so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

LJ. The Chairman shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Justices at a Meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered, Bazars, Hants, or Public Markets, within the meaning of this Act.

LII. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the Office of the said Chairman, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

LIII. If, after the first day of October 1863, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section XLVII, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which in the judgment of such Justice of the Peace would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

LIV. Any person required by Section XLVII to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license, when required so to do by an Officer duly empowered in writing by the Chairman to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

LV. An annual rate, not exceeding ten per centum of their annual value, may be imposed by the Justices upon all houses, buildings, and lands, in the Town, and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described: Provided that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate not exceeding four Rupees for every cottah occupied by them, respectively. Any rate levied under this Section shall be payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts, respectively, by quarterly instalments.

LVI. Houses, buildings, and lands situate in Fort William, on the esplanade of the Port, and in Cooly Bazar, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, shall not be liable to any rate under the last preceding Section.

LVII. If the annual value or fixed rate referred to in Section LV, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the lessee or tenant to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the lessee or tenant the difference between the sum assessed upon him, and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by such lessee or tenant, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him, by such means and in like manner in all respects as such rent is recoverable.

LVIII. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the Justices shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half, of the rate for that year, as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Justices notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

LIX. To provide for the lighting of the public streets of the Town, an annual Lighting-rate, not exceeding two per centum of their annual value, may be imposed by the Justices upon all houses, buildings, and lands in the Town, and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described. Provided that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding twelve annas and ten pies, for every cottah occupied by such last mentioned lands, or huts with their appurtenances. Any rate levied under this Section, or under Section LXI, shall be payable by the occupiers of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts, respectively, by quarterly instalments.

LX. The Justices shall cause the public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted: and the sum payable for purposes of lighting shall be the gross proceeds of the said Lighting-rate and no more; but the Justices may expend, out of the Municipal Fund, such further sums as may from time to time be requisite for the purchase, setting up, and maintaining of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

LXI. The Justices shall carry out a complete system for the supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such pipes to be laid and such tanks, reservoirs, and other works to be made and constructed as shall be necessary. Such supply shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be complete within the Town, or within any divi-

sion or portion thereof, so soon as the Justices shall have, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared, by notification published in the Government Gazette, that the supply is complete within the Town, or within any such division or portion thereof. So soon as the supply shall be complete within the Town or within any division or portion thereof, it shall be lawful for the Justices to impose an annual water-rate, not exceeding two per centum of their annual value, upon all houses and buildings within the Town or within the division or portion (as the case may be) within which the supply of water is complete, and such rate shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described. Provided that, if the water shall be supplied in any house or building at a height exceeding three feet, and not exceeding twenty-five feet, from the level, an additional rate of one per centum of the annual value of such house or building shall be imposed; and that, if the water shall be supplied at a height exceeding twenty-five feet but under fifty feet, an additional rate of two per centum of their annual value shall be imposed; and a further additional rate of one per centum for every twenty-five feet above the height of fifty feet. Provided, also, that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of the said first mentioned rate of two per centum, to levy upon any native huts, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding twelve annas and ten pies, for every cottah of land occupied by such huts with their appurtenances.

LXII. Every occupier shall be liable to the Lighting-rate and to the Water-rate for the time of his occupation; and when any person shall have been an occupier for a part only of any quarter, the Justices shall charge him with only so much of the rate for that quarter, as may be proportionate to the number of days during which he shall have continued to be an occupier. No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied house for the time during which it may remain unoccupied. Provided always that, when any person ceases to be the occupier of any premises liable to the rate, he shall give the Justices notice thereof, or, if he fail to give such notice, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on the said premises for the whole quarter, although they may have been occupied for a part only of such quarter.

LXIII. When any house or building, or any land, is let by the owner in apartments, flats, or portions, the owner shall be liable to pay the Lighting-rate and the Water-rate, instead of the occupier or occupiers.

LXIV. When any person, who rents from the owner any house or building, or any land, sublets the same in apartments or portions, such person, for the purposes of the Lighting-rate and of the Water-rate, shall be held to be the occupier.

LXV. If, during the course of any quarter, the Justices shall have reason to believe that any person, who, if the current quarter had come to an end, would be liable to pay the House-rate, the Lighting-rate, or the Water-rate, for that quarter, is about to remove from the Town forthwith, it shall be lawful for the Justices to declare

such person liable to the immediate payment of the said rates, or any of them, from the commencement of that quarter up to the date of such declaration, and the amount of such rate for such time due from such person, shall be leviable forthwith, in like manner and in all respects as the said rates are in ordinary cases leviable.

LXVI. The estimated gross annual rent of houses, buildings, and lands, liable to the rate, how to be ascertained. Act upon houses, buildings, and lands according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of the rates leviable under this Act, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

LXVII. The annual value at which any land, houses, buildings, or huts assessed by the Justices, with their appurtenances, are to be assessed, or the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Justices, and such lands, houses, buildings, and huts with their appurtenances, shall be assessed or rated, upon the value or the area so fixed, for three years from the date on which it is so fixed, and on no other value or area. Provided that, if during the currency of the said period of three years any new building shall be erected on any land, or any substantial alteration and improvement shall be made in any premises, it shall be lawful for the Justices to cause such land or premises to be again assessed, even though the three years shall not have expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be levied according to it, until the expiration of the said three years.

LXVIII. The annual value assessed, or the area fixed, by the Justices as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the Office of the Justices, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or, if the occupier, and not the owner, is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier; a designation of the property, either by name or number, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name of the street or district in which such property is situate, and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

LXIX. The Justices shall, immediately after the valuation or measurement to be made, make a valuation or measurement of all lands, houses, tenements, and premises, within the Town, and for such purpose shall divide the Town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement districts by district, and shall enter the same in the said book. The valuation which, at the date of this Act, was in force, shall stand entered in the book kept at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, under Section V of Act XXV of 1856, shall be taken to be the first valuation made under this Act,

Valuation now standing in the book of the Municipal Commissioners, to be taken as the first under this Act, till new one be made.

until such time as the Justices shall have caused a new valuation or a measurement to be made.

LXX. When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the said book, and also in any notice or other proceeding under this Act, as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the property on which the rate is assessed, without further description.

LXXI. In order to enable the Justices to arrive at a fair valuation or measurement of any houses, buildings, or lands liable to the rate, it shall be lawful for the Justices to require the owner or occupier of such houses, buildings, or lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof; and for the like purpose, it shall be lawful for the Justices, or any person or persons appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, to enter and inspect and measure such houses, buildings, or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of such their intention to the occupier thereof; and whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Justice of the Peace, or any person appointed by the Justices as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such houses, buildings, or lands, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

LXXII. When the valuation and measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided under Section LXIX of this Act, shall have been completed, the Justices shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the said book containing the valuation and measurement and the rate assessed, or a copy of the said book, may be inspected, by advertisement in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English newspapers, and in two Vernacular newspapers, published in Calcutta, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town; and the person in whose custody such book may be, shall permit every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee; and every person who does not claim to be such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

LXXIII. The Justices shall, at the time and in the manner in the preceding Section mentioned, give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation or measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any property previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice

thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be made to the Justices, by application in writing left at their Office three days before the day fixed in the said public notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and upon hearing such appeals the Justices shall make such amendments, if any, in the said assessment and in the said book, as they shall think proper.

LXXIV. After the appeals have been enquired into, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the said book, shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices; and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may be deemed the rate for three years.

Rate assessed to be deemed the rate for three years. The rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole three years for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

LXXV. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said book, by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the rate, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any property not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the rate, without notice; and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal, by application in writing to the Justices left at their Office three days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment.

LXXVI. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new book every three years, but the Justices may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in the book for any period of three years, with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation or measurement and assessment for the three years next following. Provided always that public notice of such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be given, in the manner prescribed in Section LXXII of this Act; and the provisions of that and the three following Sections shall be applicable to the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the book or books in which it is contained.

LXXVII. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under the provisions of this Act, shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace. But no such

appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices.

LXXVIII. The assessment by the Justices of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the preceding Section, shall be final and conclusive.

LXXIX. When a rate is due, the Justices shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property or thing, for which the rate is charged.

LXXX. If the bill is not paid, by the person liable to pay the same, within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Justices may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in the form contained in the Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service

Distress. of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Justices, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress, and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, under a warrant in the form contained in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Justices. For every notice of demand under this Section which the Justices shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee not exceeding one Rupee, the amount of which shall be in each case fixed by the Justices, shall be paid by such person. Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

LXXXI. The Officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding Section, shall make an inventory of the goods and chattels seized under any such warrant, and shall at the same time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the Schedule (E) to this Act annexed, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said goods and chattels will be sold as therein mentioned.

LXXXII. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Justices, the goods

Sale. and chattels seized shall be sold under the orders of the Justices, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. Fees shall be payable upon distraints under

Fees. this Act, according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the said Schedule.

LXXXIII. The goods and chattels of any person from whom any rate is due, may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in the payment of the money due from such person.

LXXXIV. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house, building, or land remains unpaid, after notice of demand has been duly served, the Justices may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises; and in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

LXXXV. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio*, on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

LXXXVI. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

LXXXVII. Every notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax, or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is addressed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served. Provided that, if the

Proviso. place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land, in respect of which a rate is assessed, be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the Town, every such notice, summons, or notice of demand shall be deemed to be duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

LXXXVIII. No assessment, and no charge

Assessment not to be impeached. or demand of a rate or tax, made under the authority of this Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any Court of Justice.

LXXXIX. The Justices shall carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the

Town as they may think desirable, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and subject to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by him.

XC. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof by notification in the Government Gazette. An annual rate, to be fixed from time to time by the said Lieutenant-Governor, not exceeding two and a half per centum of their annual value, may be imposed upon all houses, buildings, and lands situated within the boundaries so notified, and the same shall be payable by the owners thereof in quarterly instalments. For the purposes of the said rate, the houses, buildings, and lands situated within such boundaries as aforesaid, shall be held to be a part of the Town; and all the provisions of this Act which relate to the assessment and collection of rates payable by owners, shall have effect in respect to such rates.

XCI. It shall be lawful for the Justices, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to erect wharves, jetties, or quays, in any river or canal bordering upon lands which may belong to the Justices. And it shall be lawful for the Justices to levy, upon all goods shipped or landed at any such quays, wharves, or jetties, erected as aforesaid, wharfage, portage, and other fees, according to a scale to be laid down from time to time by the Justices with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

XCII. It shall be lawful for the Officers, appointed by the Justices to superintend the landing and shipment of goods from any quays, wharves, and jetties erected under the provisions of the last preceding Section, to detain any such goods until the wharfage, portage, and other charges due thereon shall have been paid.

XCIII. *Clause 1.*—For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Justices may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture, on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund under this or any Act passed in that behalf, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the said Lieutenant-Governor may approve, any sums of money the Justices may require for the objects aforesaid.

Clause 2.—All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the form contained in the Schedule (1) to this Act, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures, shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being, without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Clause 3.—The Justices may at any time, with such consent as aforesaid, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any

monies for the time being due on any debentures issued in pursuance of this Act.

XCIV. It shall be lawful for the Justices to keep in their Office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose they shall divide the Town into such and so many Districts as they shall think fit, and for every such District they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such District.

XCv. Every Registrar shall dwell within the District of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the District for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Justices shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the Town.

XCVI. The Justices shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register Books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed; and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

XCvII. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his District after the first day of July 1863, and shall learn and register as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

XCvIII. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this Section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XCIX. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby

required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

C. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of Births or Deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

CI. At such times and in such manner as shall be directed from time to time by the Justices, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

CII. The Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, deem necessary; and all the expenses incurred shall be defrayed out of the Municipal Fund.

CIII. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more Enumeration Districts.

CIV. At such times as shall be appointed under Section CI of this Act, and as shall be notified in the Official Gazette by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, every occupier of a dwelling house or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a Schedule, as hereinafter provided, may have been delivered, shall afford such information, in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner, as may, under this Act, be lawfully required of them.

CV. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his District, except as hereinafter provided, and shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation, of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his District, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf. Provided always that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

CVI. The Chairman, when he may deem such a course to be advisable, may cause a Schedule, in such form as shall be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-

Governor, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who he shall have ascertained to be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to such persons as may be duly authorized to demand the same.

CVII. Any Military or Naval Officers in command of bodies of Military or Naval men, or of Vessels of War, or any Master of a Merchant Vessel, or Nacodah or Tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, or Prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of Hotels or Lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed; every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

CVIII. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose and as shall be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

CIX. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government), existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Justices.

CX. The Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, may lay out and make new streets, and may build and construct bridges and tunnels; and may turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up, any public street, and may widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve, any such street; making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any land, houses, or buildings which may be required for any such purposes.

CXI. In laying out or making any new street or in turning, diverting, widening, opening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any public street, in addition to the land required for the carriage-ways and foot-ways thereof, the Justices may purchase also the land necessary for the houses and buildings to form the said street, and may sell and dispose of the same, with such stipulations and conditions as to the class and description of houses or buildings to be erected thereon, as they shall think fit. Provided that, if any land be taken under the provisions of this Act, compensation shall be made to the owners for any direct or immediate damage which may be done thereby to any adjoining land or buildings of such owner.

CXII. The Justices may agree with the owners of any land or building for the absolute purchase thereof for the purpose of laying out and making new streets, or of widening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any of the public streets, or for any other purpose whatever connected with the conservancy or general improvement of the Town.

CXIII. When there is any hinderance to the acquisition by purchase of any land or building required for the purposes of this Act, the Government of Bengal, upon the representation of the Justices and after such inquiry as may be thought proper, may declare that the land or building is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any laws now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. And the Government of Bengal may vest such land or building in the Justices, on their paying the compensation awarded.

CXIV. The Justices may sell any lands or buildings vested in them by virtue of this Act, or acquired by them for the purposes thereof, either together or in parcels as they may find most convenient and advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the purposes of this Act; and for carrying such sale into effect, the Justices may execute a conveyance of the lands sold to the purchaser, and such conveyance shall be under the common seal of the Justices, and shall be executed in all respects in the manner hereinbefore provided for the execution of contracts, the value or amount of which exceeds five hundred Rupees.

CXV. Whenever any street hereby vested in the Justices shall be discontinued or stopped up under the provisions of Section CX of this Act, the Justices may sell the lands, or such part thereof as shall not be required for the purposes of this Act.

CXVI. The Justices shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, from time to time, cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired; and from time to time may cause the same to be paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewered, or otherwise improved, and the surface thereof to be raised, lowered, or altered, as they may think fit; and may also make and keep in repair any foot-ways for the use of passengers in any such street, and also from time to time place, on the sides of such foot-ways or otherwise, such fences and posts as may be needed for the protection of foot-passengers.

CXVII. The Justices shall cause the streets, including the foot-ways thereof, to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, and filth of every sort found thereon, to be collected and removed.

CXVIII. The Justices may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, where-

in dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily or otherwise periodically in the said receptacles. Every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as above mentioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

CXIX. Whoever deposits, or permits his servant to deposit, any dust, dirt, dirt, dung, ashes; garden, kitchen, or stable refuse; or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, in any street or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of a river-bank whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make Bye-Laws for regulating the making of such deposits, and for the removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit, with the expense of removing it or carrying it away.

CXX. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any street, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

CXXI. The Justices from time to time may fix the hours within which only it shall be lawful to remove any night-soil or other such offensive matter. When the Justices have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also whoever, at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Justices or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel not having a covering proper for preventing the escape of the contents thereof or of the stench therefrom, or who flows or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or who does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been stopped or spilled, or who places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter, or who drives or takes or causes to be driven or taken any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street or by any route other than such as shall from time to time be by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

CXXII. The Justices, from time to time, shall appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of the night-soil, dung, and other filth, and the dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish

collected and removed under the authority of this Act; and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act; and, for any of such purposes, the Justices may purchase or take on lease any land or buildings by them considered necessary, or may cause any new building to be made upon any land to be purchased or hired by them.

CXXIII. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewer-
age, soil, dung, and filth, collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be the property of the Justices, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof, shall be applied to the purposes of this Act.

CXXIV. The Justices, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

CXXV. Whoever builds any wall, or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public

street or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such street after this Act comes into operation, shall be liable, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Justices shall have power

to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Nothing herein

contained shall prevent the Justices from allowing any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

CXXVI. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, flags, or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any public street, without the consent in writing of the Justices, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CXXVII. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Justices, shewing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Justices; and whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon, any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and the Justices may, if they think fit, cause any such street, laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered; or may cause any building, erected in any such street otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or if necessary removed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the offender, and be recoverable as hereinafter provided. If no such level or width be

Prescribed.

fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or

width proposed be signified by the Justices within one month, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

CXXVIII. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect, within the Town, any hut or any range or block of huts, on any plot or parcel of ground on which

no huts are standing, without previous notice to the Justices; and the Justices may require such hut or huts to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of each line, of such width as the Justices may think proper for salutary ventilation, and to facilitate scavengering, and at such a level as will admit of sufficient drainage. And if any such hut or huts be built without giving such notice to the Justices, or otherwise than as required by the Justices, the Justices may give notice to the builder or builders thereof to take down and remove the same within one month, and if such hut or huts be not taken down or removed according to such notice, the Justices may cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred in doing so shall be paid by the said builder or builders, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXIX. Whenever the Justices are satisfied, from inspection or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts

in the Town, is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block of huts, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or, at the option of the Justices, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Justices for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Justices with such sanction as aforesaid may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk. And in case such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Justices may cause the said huts to be taken down, or such operations to be performed in respect of such huts, as the Justices may deem necessary to prevent such risk. If such huts be pulled down, the Justices shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected; and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Justices, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent Court for the payment of the same. The Calcutta Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent Court for that purpose.

CXXX. If any street (not being a public street), or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metalled, pave,

flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice, and upon non-compliance the Justices may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein; and the expenses incurred by them in so doing shall be paid by the owners in default according to the proportion as shall be settled by the Justices, or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses; and such expense shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Proviso. Provided always that, after such streets shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, on the requisition of the Justices, or by the Justices as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund.

CXXXI. If any street (not being a public street, but being a street over or through which the public have or may hereafter have a right of way) be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, if they think fit, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

CXXXII. The Justices may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow any house or building to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house or building is situated.

CXXXIII. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Justices may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings. Provided always that the Justices shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXXXIV. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, building, wall, or place at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

CXXXV. The Justices may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the

entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

CXXXVI. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows put up after this Act comes into operation, which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction; and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such street and cause obstruction, the owner of the premises to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Justices to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction, and in case he neglects so to do, the Justices may make such alteration, and the expense thereof shall be paid by such owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXXVII. If any door, gate, bar, or ground-floor window, put up before this Act comes into operation, is hung or placed so as to open outwards upon any public street and cause obstruction, the Justices may alter the same, so that no part thereof, when open, shall cause an obstruction, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the owners and be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXXVIII. The owner of every house or building in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Justices to that effect, put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house or building, and for discharging the same in such manner as the Justices shall direct, and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that he shall so make default.

CXXXIX. The Justices may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after this Act comes into operation, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, and such owner or occupier shall, within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Justices, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Justices in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the

Proviso. occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same, from the repayable by him to the owner of the house or building.

CXL. The Justices may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house or building, in any public street, before this Act comes into operation, to be removed, or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXLI. The Justices may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses or buildings in public streets, to put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades, weather-frames, and the like, to project from any upper-story thereof over the street, to an extent not exceeding five feet from the foundation.

CXLII. The external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings erected or renewed within the Town, after this Act comes into operation, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building, in or near any street, now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain after this Act comes into operation, unless with the consent in writing of the Justices; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue. Any person may give information and institute a prosecution under this Section.

CXLIII. If, in any street, any house, building, or wall, or any thing affixed thereon, be deemed by the Justices to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forth-

with to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Justices shall cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and all the expenses incurred by the Justices shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

CXLIV. If any such house, building, or wall, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the Justices may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, building, or wall, on demand. The Justices, although they sell such materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale, as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

CXLV. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance, the Justices, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the building or some conspicuous part of the premises, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure or enclose the same; and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Justices shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and all expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXLVI. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the Town, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CXLVII. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, within the Town, whether tenanted or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with vegetation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

CXLVIII. The Justices may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land bordering any road, to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering any public road or street, so that they may not exceed the height of seven feet from the level of the road; and to cut and trim all trees which by overhanging any public road or street obstruct the passage or cause damage thereto; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Justices may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required, and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof shall be paid to them by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXLIX. Whoever within the Town shall keep any pig-stye to the front of any street, not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and whoever shall within the Town, without the permission of the Justices, keep more than ten swine or more than twenty sheep or goats, or ten horned cattle, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CL. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts in, alongside, or under the streets, existing at the time this Act comes into operation or afterwards made, and whether made at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall be vested in and belong to the Justices.

CLI. The Justices, in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if needful, carry such sewers through, across, or under any street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any inclosed or other land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CLII. The Justices shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they see fit, enlarge, alter, arch-over, or otherwise improve, all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them by this Act; and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary. Provided that if, by reason of any thing done under this Section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Justices shall, at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices shall direct; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLIII. The Justices shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, cause the sewers and drains belonging to them to be constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied; and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, they may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other works as may be necessary; and they may also, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with and be emptied into any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purposes as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

CLIV. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow or filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished by natural or artificial causes as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

CLV. Whoever, without the written consent of the Justices first obtained, makes or causes to be made any drain into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Justices by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Justices may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit; and all the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the person making such branch-drain, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLVI. No building shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain vested in the Justices by this Act, without their written consent; and if any building be so erected, the Justices may cause such building to be pulled down, or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending and be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLVII. If any house or building within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Justices by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Justices may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice construct or lay from such house or building a covered drain or pipe, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall

CLVIII. The Justices may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land bordering any road, to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering any public road or street, so that they may not exceed the height of seven feet from the level of the road; and to cut and trim all trees which by overhanging any public road or street obstruct the passage or cause damage thereto; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Justices may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required, and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof shall be paid to them by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLIX. Whoever within the Town shall keep any pig-stye to the front of any street, not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and whoever shall within the Town, without the permission of the Justices, keep more than ten swine or more than twenty sheep or goats, or ten horned cattle, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

think necessary for the draining of such house or building; and the expenses incurred by the Justices in respect thereof, if not forthwith paid by the owner, shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLVIII. No house or building shall be here-
Level of houses here- after built within the Town.
 after built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer either then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers.

CLIX. If any house or building, newly erected or re-built within the Town after this Act comes into operation, have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding Section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house or building, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices may direct; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLX. Before beginning, within the town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Justices notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, shewing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Justices.

CLXI. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice, the Justices shall signify their approval of the proposed levels, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels in lieu thereof within the same time.

CLXII. If such building be begun or made without sending such notice and plan, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Justices within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Justices may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXIII. If the Justices fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels shewn on such plan as aforesaid, and to fix other levels within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to according to the levels shewn on such plan, provided that

such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

CLXIV. All sewers and drains in streets, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Justices, or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation so as to prevent stenches. If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Justices, neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Justices may forthwith provide and apply the same; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such sewer or drain, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXV. The Justices may erect on or fix to any house or building such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house or building, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house or building in the neighbourhood.

CLXVI. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse; or any broken glass or earthen-ware, or other rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to any of the Justices, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CLXVII. The Justices may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessities and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

CLXVIII. The Justices may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessities for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts, as they, from time to time, may think proper; and whoever keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehter's depôt without such license, or, having a license for a public necessary or tola mehter's depôt, suffers the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleaning the same, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and the license may be cancelled by the Justice before whom the person is convicted. Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Justices at any time, on giving one month's notice, to cancel any license granted under this Section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

CLXIX. The owner or occupier of any house or building having a privy on his premises, shall have such privy shut out by a

sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and it shall not be lawful for any owner or occupier to keep any privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street. Every owner or occupier who shall omit to comply with, or shall commit any breach of, any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty of ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach. Provided that the Justices may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street, where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

CLXX. All branch-drains, as well within as without the lands or buildings to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Justices, and shall be altered, repaired, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued; and if the owner of any land or buildings to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, and put the same into good order in the manner required by the Justices, the Justices may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be altered, repaired, and put in good order, and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof, shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXI. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed, after this Act comes into operation, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Justices or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Justices, constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the Justices may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

CLXXII. The Justices, or any Officer appointed by them for the purpose, may inspect any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the premises to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon any lands and buildings, with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be; and if, upon such inspection, it appears that the drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed after this Act comes into operation contrary to the provisions thereof,

the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided; but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Justices or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be; and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good, such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall, in that case, be defrayed by the Justices. Provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into the zenanas or private apartments appropriated to the females of Hindoo and Mussulman families, for the purpose of such inspection, except by the agency of women.

CLXXIII. Where any notice is required by Service of notice on this Act to be given to the owners and occupiers owner or occupier, of any of buildings and lands. building or land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such building or land, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if the notice cannot be so served, or if there be no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such building or land, and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner. Provided always that, when the owner and his residence are known to the Justices, it shall be their duty, if such owner be residing within the limits of their authority, to cause every notice, required to be given to the owner of any building or land, to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family; and, if the owner be not resident within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post addressed to his residence, and proof of delivery of the notice at the Post Office shall be held to be due service of the same.

CLXXIV. Whenever, under the provisions of Justices, in default this Act, any work is required to be executed by the owner or occupier, owner or occupier of any building or land, and default is made in the execution of such works, the Justices, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXV. If the defaulter be the owner of the building or land, the Power to levy charges. Justices may, by way of deduct the same from additional remedy, whether his rent. any action or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the building or land under such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of such occupier; and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to his landlord, so much as is so paid by or recovered from him in respect of any such expenses.

CLXXVI. If the defaulter be the occupier of the building or land, the Justices may, by way of deduct the same from additional remedy, whether his rent. any action or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the building or land under such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of such occupier; and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to his landlord, so much as is so paid by or recovered from him in respect of any such expenses.

CLXXVI. No occupier of any building or

land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the premises in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon application made to him for that purpose by the Justices, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum demanded of any such occupier is greater than the rent which was due by him at the time of such demand or which has since accrued, shall lie upon such occupier; provided further that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect any special contract, made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

CLXXVII. Whenever default is made by the

owner of any building or land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such building or land may, with the approval of the Justices, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

CLXXVIII. If the occupier of any building

or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such building or land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace, upon proof thereof, may give an order in writing, requiring such occupier to permit the owner to execute, all such works, with respect to such building or land, as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and if, after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order, such occupier continues to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, such occupier shall, for every day during which he so continues to refuse, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and every such owner, during the continuance of such refusal, shall be discharged from any penalties to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in executing such works.

CLXXIX. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, existing at the time this Act comes into operation or hereafter made, laid, or erected, and whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things, connected therewith or pertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall be vested in and belong to the Justices.

CLXXX. The Justices shall cause all existing

public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works used for the supply of water to the inhabitants or for the other purposes mentioned in this Act, to be continued, maintained, and supplied with water; or they shall substitute other such works, and shall cause them to be maintained and supplied with water; and the Justices may, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, from time to time, construct aqueducts and lay pipes for bringing water into the Town, and may provide any number of new tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, and other such water-works for the purpose aforesaid.

CLXXXI. Whoever, except as permitted by

the Justices under Section CLXXXIV, bathes in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, or aqueduct belonging to the Justices, or washes or causes to be washed therein, any house, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth; or wearing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or the skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive thing; or throws, or

throws rubbish, puts, or casts, or causes to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing; or causes or suffers to run, drain, or be brought there, into, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building or from any ground occupied by him; or does any thing whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted—shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Throwing rubbish, puts, or casts, or causes to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing; or causes or suffers to run, drain, or be brought there, into, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building or from any ground occupied by him; or does any thing whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted—shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

Allowing drains, &c., to flow into, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building or from any ground occupied by him; or does any thing whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted—shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CLXXXII. Whoever, being the proprietor of

any gas works, or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas, or being the occupier or proprietor of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, wilfully does any act connected with the said business, whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works, belonging to the Justices, is fouled or corrupted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice in writing from the Justices in this behalf, and the Justices may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such persons; and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by any thing proceeding from or contained in the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whose such pipes, conduits, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be, and be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided; but if it appears that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then, such expenses, and all damages

occasioned, by the examination, shall be paid by the Justices.

CLXXXIII. Whoever wilfully or carelessly injures any water-works belonging to the Justices, or unlawfully draws off, diverts, or takes water from any such water-works, or from any water or streams, belonging to the Justices, by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CLXXXIV. The Justices may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghaut or place, or any part of the strand of any river (not being private property), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place; and may also provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks of runs of water for the inhabitants to bathe in, and may also set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

CLXXXV. The Justices may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws to regulate—

For regulating all or any matters and things whatsoever connected with the water to be supplied by them, and the use of such water for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act;

And for regulating the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in the places provided or appointed by them for the purpose of bathing, in such manner as shall appear to the Justices necessary, making due allowance for the habits and customs of the country.

CLXXXVI. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Justices to require, by notice in writing, the owner of the said premises to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXXVII. The Justices are hereby empowered, from time to time, as they shall see fit, to drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all

necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

CLXXXVIII. The Justices, in executing any works directed or authorized by this Act to be made, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works; and, in case of any difference arising between the Justices respectively and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CLXXXIX. When the pavement or surface of any street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Justices, their Officers, or servants, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain, so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up, to be fenced and guarded, and sufficiently lighted during the night.

CXC. If the Justices deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwise alter, the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works, or gas-works, laid in any of the streets, they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Justices direct; provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Justices, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons. And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXCI. If the person to whom any such pipes or works belong or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered, in such manner as the Justices require, the Justices may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

CXCII. Every person intending to build or

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

to take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, and having first obtained a license in writing from the Justices so to do, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street or footway, and shall continue such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Justices, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who begins to build, or to take down, or alter, or repair, any building contrary to the provisions of this Section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any hoards, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing and in good condition as aforesaid during the time aforesaid, or who does not, while the said hoards or fences are standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same when directed by the Justices within eight days, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued, after twenty-four hours' notice from the said Justices.

CXCIII. The Justices shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, drains, and lights vested in them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses, and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any of the streets, to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, or other vehicles, cattle or horses, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper; and the Justices shall cause any sewer or drain or other works in streets, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night; and whoever takes down, alters, or removes, any of the said bars, chains, or posts, or extinguishes any light, without the authority or consent of the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CXCIV. No persons shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Justices; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and whoever deposits materials or makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and light such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued, after twenty-four hours' notice from the Justices.

CXCV. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers, the Justices shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expenses of such repair, protection, or enclosure shall be paid to the Justices by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXCVI. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a slaughter-house any place within the Town, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CXCVII. The Justices may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses, and they may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for and with respect to the management, regulation, and charges for the use of such places.

CXCVIII. Every owner or occupier or farmer of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Justices, and (if required so to do by the Justices) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Justices that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which such default is continued.

CXCIX. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection of all such markets and of all slaughter-houses within the Town, and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once every twenty-four hours.

CC. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Justices by any of their Officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article, which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

offered or exposed for sale within the Town as food or drink for man, to grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article, and if it appear to the said Justice, upon the evidence of a competent person, that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order such article to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

CCII. The Justices, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food, and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCIII. The Justice of the Peace, before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made by virtue of this Act, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months; the license granted to such person under this Act; and the said Justice, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, may declare the license granted under this Act revoked.

CCIII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day, after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CCIV. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used at the time this Act comes into operation for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow—or for boiling offal or blood—or as a soap-house—oil-boiling house—dyeing house—tannery—brick, pottery, or lime-kiln—sago manufactory—or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise—or as a yard or depot for hay, straw, wood, or coal—shall, within three months after this Act comes into operation, register the same at the Office of the Justices, in a book

to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said three months and after eight days' notice from the Justices, uses any such place without the same being registered, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day during which the offence is continued.

CCV. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding Section, except under a license from the Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CCVI. The Justices may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection of every place within the Town used for any of the purposes mentioned in Section CCIV, and for the management and conduct of such business, whether the same be newly established or not, in such manner as they may think necessary and proper, in order to prevent or diminish the noxious or injurious or offensive effect thereof.

CCVII. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Justices that any place licensed under Section CCV or CCVI, or registered under Section CCIV of this Act, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month; and whoever, after the expiration of that time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding two hundred Rupees, for every day during which it shall be so used.

CCVIII. The Justices may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial ground and every place used as such; and every such place, and every burning ground, existing at the time this Act comes into operation, shall, within one month after this Act shall have come into operation, be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorised to control the same, by order of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said time, knowingly buries or burns or causes, produces, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not so registered as a burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCIX. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church or chapel or other place of public worship built after this Act comes into operation, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private,

shall be opened, made, or formed after this Act comes into operation, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Government of Bengal, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made, or formed without such license or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CCX. 18 upon the evidence of competent Justices to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

persons, the Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial, or any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto, and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, it shall not be lawful, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, to bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpses in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate; and whoever, after due publication of such certificate as herein-after provided, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided

Proviso. always that every such certificate shall be published in the Government Gazette, and that a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

CCXI. Notwithstanding any such certificate

Justices may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

as in the preceding Section mentioned, where by usage or otherwise there is at the time this Act comes into operation any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment, has been purchased or acquired before this Act comes into operation, it shall be lawful for the Justices, if on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, to grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

CCXII. The Justices may, from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CCXIII. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection and regulation of burial and burning grounds, and may

thereby prescribe rules as to the depth of graves and places of interment, and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning grounds, due regard being had to the religious usages of the several classes of the community.

CCXIV. The Justices shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter into and upon any

building or land, as well for the purpose of making any survey or inspection which they may be entitled to make, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry or of any thing done in any part of such building or land in pursuance of this Act. Provided that, except when herein otherwise provided,

Proviso. the Justices or their Officers shall not enter upon any building or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of his or their intention to do so.

CCXV. The Justices, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards

of, any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said land to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses. Provided that, before the Justices

Proviso. make any such temporary use as aforesaid of the land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owners and occupiers of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

CCXVI. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Justices, or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of any thing which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act; or removes any

mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

CCXVII. For the purposes of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, it shall be lawful, whenever a plan for laying any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain shall have been approved by the Government of Bengal, for the Justices and their Officers, with such assistants as they may require, to exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, all the powers which by this Act it is lawful for them to exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing; and it shall also be lawful for any Magistrate of any district, through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, to exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district, as it is, by this Act, lawful for a Justice of the Peace to exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Justices within the Town.

CCXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Justices, from time to time, to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, for the several purposes for which bye-laws are authorized by this Act to be made; and also to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to such confirmation, for the guidance and control of persons employed by them and for preserving order and cleanliness in the Town, and for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act. Provided that no such bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no penalty for any one infringement of such bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that, in the case of a continuing infringement, no penalty shall exceed ten Rupees for each day after notice from the Justices of such infringement.

CCXIX. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall have effect until the same is confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

CCXX. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the Government Gazette in English and in Bengalee at least seven times, nor till the space of one month has elapsed since the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law shall be kept at the Office of the Justices; and all persons may, at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five

o'clock in the afternoon, inspect, such copy without fee or reward.

CCXXI. Such bye-laws, when confirmed, shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Bengalee, and a copy thereof, in English and in Bengalee, shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Justices.

CCXXII. All Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of such bye-laws, when the same shall have been confirmed and published as aforesaid.

CCXXIII. The Justices shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by this Act, or by any bye-law made under this Act, and of the amount of every such penalty, and shall cause such particulars, in English, Bengalee, and Oor-doo, to be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Justices.

CCXXIV. The Justices may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund. But nothing in this Section shall be held to hinder any person from prosecuting any other person for any nuisance.

CCXXV. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which is, or but for this Act would be deemed to be, a nuisance at common law, nor to exempt any person, guilty of a nuisance at common law, from prosecution or action in respect thereof.

CCXXVI. No action shall be brought against the Justices, or any of their Officers, or any person acting under the direction of the Justices, for any thing done or intended to be done under the powers of this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the Office of the Justices, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff, and of his attorney or agent in the cause; and upon the trial of any such action the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action, except such as is stated in the notice so delivered; and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant; and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given shall, before action brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action,

by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

CCXXVII. The Justices may make compensation, out of the Municipal Fund, to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Justices, their Officers, or servants, under and by virtue of this Act.

CCXXVIII. When any license is granted under the provisions of Sections CLXVIII or CXCVI of this Act, authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under Section CXXV for making any temporary erection, or under Section CXLI for putting up any projection, the Justices may charge a fee for such license or permission; and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be from time to time adjusted by the Justices with the sanction of the Government, provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of one hundred Rupees. When permission or license is given for the temporary occupation of any ground belonging to the Justices under the provisions of Section CXCII or Section CXCIV, the Justices may charge rent for such ground, according to the time the occupation may continue, at such rates as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Government of Bengal.

CCXXIX. In all cases where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

CCXXX. In any case referred to a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Judge, on the application of either party, to summon the other party to appear before him, at a time and place to be named in such summons, and every such summons shall be served by delivering the original, or a copy thereof, to the person summoned, or by leaving the same at his usual or last known place of abode, with some adult male member or servant of his family. Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such Judge to hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, to examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such enquiry shall be in the discretion of such Judge, who shall determine the amount thereof.

CCXXXI. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same, within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Judge, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such party; and the overplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose goods shall have been distrained.

CCXXXII. Instead of proceeding by distress or sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CCXXXIII. Clause 1.—Every prosecution under this Act may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace, except in cases otherwise provided for, and every fine or penalty imposed under or by virtue of this Act or any by-law made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered by a summary proceeding before a Justice of the Peace, upon information exhibited by order of the Justices, and, in default of payment of such fine or penalty, the same may be levied, under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace, by distress and sale of the goods of such offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII of 1858 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of 1858*), or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being.

Clause 2.—Every prosecution under Clause 2 of Section XVII of this Act shall be instituted in such manner as a prosecution under Section CLXI of the Indian Penal Code would be instituted, and before such Magistrate or Court as shall have authority to entertain charges and prosecutions in reference to the said last mentioned Section, and not otherwise.

CCXXXIV. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine or penalty is imposed by virtue of this Act, may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder—or, if he makes no award to the informer, the whole of such fine or penalty,—to be paid to the Justices, to be by them applied to the purposes of this Act.

CCXXXV. No person shall be liable to any fine or penalty under this Act for any offence made cognizable before a Justice of the Peace, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace within two months next after the commission of such offence.

CCXXXVI. If, through any act, neglect, or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this Act, any damage to the property of the Justices shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage, as well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted; and on non-payment of such damage on demand, the same shall be levied by distress, and such Justice of the Peace shall issue his warrant accordingly.

CCXXXVII. It shall be the duty of all Police Officers to give immediate information to the Justices, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Act. Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, or if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police Officer in question shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given; and such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

CCXXXVIII. If the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have declared the boundaries thereof by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, then Sections CL to CLXVI, both inclusive, of this Act, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared; and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said Sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all penalties payable under the said Sections and under the provisions of this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by Section LXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

CCXXXIX. Whenever the Justices shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which, under Sections CXXX, CLVII, and CLIX of this Act, the owners of any premises, houses, or buildings are required to execute, the Justices may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or, if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered by the same process by which rates may be recovered under this Act.

CCXL. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of July 1863.

CCXLI. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of July 1863.

SCHEDULE A.—(Referred to in Section XXVII.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES, HORSES, PONIES, AND MULES.

	Rupees. per half year.
For every 4-wheel Carriage on springs, drawn by 2 horses	12 0 0
If more than one such Carriage, then for every such Carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.	

For every 4-wheel Carriage on springs, drawn by one horse, or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands 6 0 0 |

If more than one such Carriage, then for every such Carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.

For every 2-wheel Carriage on springs 6 0 0 |

For every Horse (not a Race Horse) 6 0 0 |

For every Race Horse 12 0 0 |

For every Pony under thirteen hands, or Mule 2 0 0 |

Ponies under eleven hands, and Children's Carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

SCHEDULE B.—(Referred to in Sections XLVII and LI.)

LICENSE ON TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

Every Joint Stock Company Yearly. 100 Rs. |

Class II.

Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, Wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent; and every Practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court |

Every Owner or Manager of a Haat or Bazar 50 " |

Every Owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws; and every Auctioneer |

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section LV at 100 Rupees a month or upwards |

Class III.

Every Broker or Dalal employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight |

Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon |

Every keeper of a Spirit Shop, Punch House, or Billiard Room, Wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depot |

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section LV at more than 25 Rupees, but less than 100 Rupees a month 25 " |

Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section CCIV or CCV |

Every Pleader, Mookhtear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II. |

Class IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging-house keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a Brick-house, but not included in Class II or Class III

Every keeper of a permanent Stall at a daily public Market or in a Chowk 12 Rs.

Every Poddar or Money Changer
Every Hakkem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class

Class V.

Every keeper of a Shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III
Every Pedlar, Hawker, and Box-wallah 4 "

Class VI.

All other itinerant dealers 1 "

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business and may come under more than one of the designations in this Schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Justices; and in the case of a Firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the Firm.

SCHEDULE C.—(referred to in Section LXXX.)
NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of _____ due from* [you] as, owner (or occupier) (here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed) for the months of _____ 186 ; and that, if the sum due, together with _____ for this notice, is not paid into the Office of the said Justices at _____ or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Justices within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L. S.) (Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.)

Date _____

* In the case of a demand under Section LXXXIV, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

SCHEDULE D.—(referred to in Section LXXX.)
DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

WHEREAS _____ has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or large) (or rates and taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 186 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said _____ and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand; This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said _____ (or as the case may be, any bonds and chattels found on

the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of _____ Rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels, and having paid and deducted, out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of _____ Rupees, and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said _____ you are to certify the same to us, together with this Warrant.

(L. S.) (Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.)

SCHEDULE E.—(referred to in Section LXXXI.)
FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(State particulars of goods seized.)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above Inventory for the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 186 ; and that, unless you pay into the Office of the said Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of distress.)

Date _____

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS UNDER THIS ACT,—(referred to in Section LXXXII.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee.	
	Rs.	As.
Under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees	1	0
10 " 15 " "	1	8
15 " 20 " "	2	0
20 " 25 " "	2	8
25 " 30 " "	3	0
30 " 35 " "	3	8
35 " 40 " "	4	0
40 " 45 " "	4	8
45 " 50 " "	5	0
50 " 60 " "	6	0
60 " 80 " "	7	8
80 " 100 " "	9	0
Above 100 " "	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when Peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

[1752]

SCHEDULE F.—(referred to in Section XCIII.)
FORM OF DEBENTURE.

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 186 . No.

By virtue of the Act No. VI of 1863 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, we, the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta incorpo-

rated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by A. B. of , promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of Rupees after the date hereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the day of and the day of

(Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Justices of the Peace.)

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections XCVI and XCVII.)

18

BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections XCVI and XCVII.)

18

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

C. BOULNOIS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 284.

Simla, the 11th June 1863.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Vertue, of the 28th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as a Second Class Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces with effect from the 2nd December 1862.

C. U. ATTCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 3607.

Port William, the 17th June 1863.

Notifications.—In supersession of the Rules issued on the 17th February 1864, the following Rules are published for the information and guidance of Chaplains at Military Stations:—

I. When the Troops are marched to Church the Commanding Officer, in concurrence with the Chaplain, will fix the hour of Divine Service.

II. When a Chaplain proposes to quit his principal Station for the purpose of visiting any of his smaller Stations, or when he intends to apply for temporary leave of absence, he must give timely notice to the chief Military and Civil Resident Authorities, in order that if there be any urgent reasons against the absence of the Chaplain they may be submitted to the Government.

III. The Chaplain will visit the European Hospitals at least twice in every week, and oftener when his presence is called for.

IV. The religious instruction of children of the Church of England, and of all Protestant children where no other arrangement is made by Government, is specially entrusted to the Chaplain, who will carefully carry out Article 38 of the Army School Regulations, as those Regulations are applied to India in a Circular dated Darjeeling, August 27th, 1862, issued by the Bishop of Calcutta at the request of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

V. The Chaplain will enter carefully all the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of Soldiers and their children in the Register of the Station. He will also affix his signature to the entries of these religious ordinances (when performed by him) which are made in the Regimental Register Book.

No. 3927.

The 18th June 1863.

The President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. R. H. Wilson and J. W. Edgar, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 3928.

The 19th June 1863.

Messrs. C. E. Girdlestone, E. V. Westmacott, T. Norton, and T. W. Rawlins, Junior Civil Servants, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 500.

Mr. Girdlestone has further been presented with a Gold Medal of Merit for the "marked proficiency" with which he passed in his second language (Persian).

No. 3929.

The Reverend Joseph Baly, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, for three months.

No. 3930.

Captain O. L. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Fyzabad, has obtained leave of absence from the 5th to the 7th April, in extension of that granted to him by Notification No. 2933, dated the 12th ultimo.

No. 3931.

The President in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section XXXIV. of Act V. of 1861 to the undermentioned Towns within the Central Provinces:—

Districts.	Towns.
Bhandara	Bhandara.
Chunda	Chunda.
Wurdah	Kowtah.
Chindwarra	Chindwarra.
Nursingpore	Nursingpore.
Seonee	Seonee.
Mundlah	Mundlah.
Hoshungabad	Hoshungabad.
Dumoh	Dumoh.
Baitool	Baitool.
Raepore	Raepore.
Sumbulpore	Sumbulpore.
Belaspore	Belaspore.
Upper Godavery District	Sironcha E. C. BAYLEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 303.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 11th June 1863.

Notification.—Mr. H. H. Butts is appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class in Oudh and posted to the Gondah District with effect from the 23rd May, *vice* Mahomed Buksh, resigned.

No. 82.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 12th June 1863.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Major T. H. Chamberlain, of the Thuggee Department, to be City Magistrate in Lucknow.

C. U. ATTCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General

[1754]

No. 303.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 18th June 1863.

With reference to General Order dated 30th December last, No. 1206, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Monsieur J. Lombard to be Consul-General for France at Calcutta.

No. 177.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th June 1863.

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature in Bengal on the 22nd ultimo, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Punjab and in the Central Provinces, viz.,—

Lieutenant Robert Joseph Logan Crutchley ...	Punjab.
Lieutenant Frank William Grant ...	
Lieutenant Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt ...	
Lieutenant Edward George Godolphin Hastings ...	
Lieutenant Charles MacFarlane ...	
Mr. James George Delmerick ...	
Captain Hector Mackenzie ...	
Mr. Harry Rivett Carnae ...	
Captain John Ashburner ...	
Mr. Charles Edward Bernard ...	
Lieutenant George Augustus Alves Warner ...	Central Provinces.
Captain Henry Frederick Bolton ...	
Mr. William Minton ...	
Lieutenant Thomas Wakefield ...	
Mr. Henry James MacGeorge ...	
Captain Francis Henry Hammer ...	
Lieutenant Montagu Plantaganot Ricketts ...	
Major Francis Lane Magniac ...	
Mr. Augustus Morrell Russell ...	
... Fergus MacNaughten ...	
Captain John Jeffreys Fulton ...	
Lieutenant-Colonel James George Balmain ...	
Major Julius Bentall Denys ...	
Lieutenant Frederick Dickinson ...	
Faber ...	
Major Hastings Broughton ...	
Impey ...	
Captain James Loch ...	
Mr. James Wright Chisholm ...	
... William Oswald Leil ...	
Lieutenant Charles Halyburton ...	
Gray ...	
Mr. Hastings Read ...	
Lieutenant James Ducent ...	
Mr. William Ramsey ...	
... Theodore Lawrence Crawley ...	

No. 306.

POLITICAL.

With reference to General Order dated 19th December last, No. 1190, it is hereby notified

that Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Mr. Clarence E. A. D'Souza to be Consul for Brazil at Calcutta.

No. 307.

It is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Mr. W. Brooke to be Consular Agent for the United States of America at Mouquein instead of Vice-Consul, as notified in General Order dated 13th January last, No. 39.

No. 910.

GENERAL.

Mr. William DeCourcy Ireland, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Younges, in British Burma, discharged the duties of Collector of Customs at that place in addition to his own, from the 10th April to the 30th June 1861 inclusive.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupul, La Martiniere.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
Dellavaria, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Devering, J.	... Late superintendent, Carat...
	... tia.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
Parry, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Sadher, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2707.

Fort William, the 20th June 1863.

Notification.—Mr. D. Onslow, B. A., a Probationer of the Account Department, is promoted to Class V. from the 1st instant.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, the 11th June 1863.

No. 75A. of 1863.—The services of the following Officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Police:—

Captain C. T. Hitchins, Bengal Staff Corps, Instructor of Musketry, East Indian Regiment.

Lieutenant A. R. Wilkinson, General List, Infantry, paid Doing Duty Officer, 35th Regiment Native Infantry.

Simla, the 12th June 1863.

No. 76A. of 1863.—The services of Assistant Surgeon L. H. Lees, of the 31st Regiment (Punjab) Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with the Governor General.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th June 1863.

No. 403 of 1863.—*Erratum.*—In Government General Order No. 810 of the 21st August 1862, laying down a Scale showing the number of shares of Prize Staff Officers are entitled to:

For Read

Full Pay of Brevet-Major, two extra shares, Full Pay of Captains having Brevet rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, or Colonel, two shares.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 404 of 1863.—Captain E. S. Jackson, of the late 12th Native Infantry, Second Class Assistant, Staff Department, is allowed leave of absence, from the 17th May to the 17th November next, to visit Nynee Tal, Almora, and the Kumaon Hills, on Medical Certificate, under the new Regulations.

No. 405 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon James Rawlinson Jackson, M. D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the Central Prison, Allahabad	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
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Fort William, the 18th June 1863.

No. 406 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant William George Keppel, of the late 6th European Regiment, doing duty with the 19th Bengal Cavalry	For three years under the old Regulations.
--	--

Fort William, the 18th June 1863.

No. 407 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 10th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major (Brevet-Colonel) O. Cavenagh	12th June 1863
Major (Brevet-Colonel) J. S. Paton	
Major C. P. Trower	

No. 408 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 10th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) T. A. Carey	21st May 1863.
Captain E. W. E. Howard	
" D. Mocatta	9th June 1863.
" G. W. Fraser	
" J. J. Eckford	
" (Brevet Major) C. Warde	10th June 1863.
" H. P. Babbage	

No. 409 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. C. Miller ... } 13th June 1863.
" W. M. Gibbon ... }

No. 410 of 1863.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has reported his return from England:—

*Date of Arrival at
Fort William.*

Conductor Edward Skiddy, } 11th June 1863.
Butruck Master, Benares ... }

No. 411 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant C. C. Jervoise, of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars, proceeded to Europe, on private affairs, for one year without pay. General Order by the Commander-in-Chief dated 23rd April 1863 ...

Golden Fleece,
20th May 1863.

Lieutenant R. Morris, of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars, proceeded to Europe, on private affairs, for six months without pay. General Order by the Commander-in-Chief dated 19th May 1863 ...

Captain W. K. Fooks, of the Royal Artillery, on leave for eighteen months. General Order by the Commander-in-Chief dated 20th May 1863 ...

Lieutenant W. M. Gibbon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Shahpore, Panjab, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 540 of the 16th May 1863 ...

Nabia, 24th
May 1863.

Lieutenant R. N. Evans, of the late 53rd Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with the 24th (the Panjab) Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 555 of the 26th May 1863 ...

Captain and Brevet-Major P. W. Lambert, of the late 56th Regiment Native Infantry, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, on Furlough for three years. Government General Order No. 359 of the 27th May 1863 ...
Major C. F. G. Lamb, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 355 of the 26th May 1863.

Frymanth, 4th
June 1863.

Lieutenant A. Shepherd, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, doing duty with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, proceeded to Europe, on private affairs, for one year without pay. Government General Order No. 371 of the 2nd June 1863 ...

Candia, 10th
June 1863.

Lieutenant W. B. Chambers, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Gawalpore, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 382 of the 6th June 1863 ...

No. 412 of 1863.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name:—

Gunner John Ragan, of No. 2 } One shilling per
Battery, Bengal Artillery ... } diem, payable in Europe.

H. K. BURKE, Major,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 56.

Simla, the 3th June 1863.

Notifications.—Major W. E. Warland, B. E., appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of the Panjab Railway Department, with effect from the 29th March 1863, the date on which he was relieved by Captain Sim from his official appointment of Consulting Engineer.

* Public Works Department Notification No. 12, dated 15th April 1863.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 35, dated 4th May 1863, Lieutenant W. H. Pierson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, First Class, assumed charge of his appointment as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Oudh, on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

R. STRASHEY, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 4870.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

Albee, Domingo	...	Steamer "Nemesis."
Agostini, John	...	"Enterprise."
Amaz, Augustine	...	"Tennessee."
Asa, T.	...	"Nemesis."
Cauldwell, J.	...	"Queen."
Chittels, Victor	...	"Nemesis."
Clayton, D.	...	"Enterprise."
Domingues, M.	...	"Nemesis."
Domingo	...	"Queen."
Fairclough, H.	...	Cannon, Steamer "Madagascar."
Franco, J.	...	Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	...	"Queen."
Gomes, A.	...	"Madagascar."
Green, B.	...	"Queen."
Green, A.	...	"Hawth."
Green, T.	...	2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phaethon."
Harley, H. L.	...	1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Higgs, T.	...	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprise."
Hume, W.	...	2nd Officer, Steamer "Tennessee."
Jesus, M.	...	Steward "Enterprise."
Larabee, A.	...	Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Massell, J.	...	Steward "Enterprise."
Miguel, F.	...	"Nemesis."
Korton, G.	...	1st Engineer, Steamer "Tennessee."
Pratt P.	...	Steamer "Madagascar."
Rosano, de P.	...	"Queen."
Shoof, E.	...	"Madagascar."
Smith, J.	...	"Queen."
Synmonds, P.	...	"Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	...	1st Engineer, Steamer "Phaethon."

Bentley, O. H.	... Apothecary, Steamer "Maharajah."
Bolt, C.	... Cook in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Conway, M.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Darnoolah."
Davidson, O.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Maharajah."

Denton, H. W.	3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krisina."
Eckley, E.	" " " " " "
Evans, G. W.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Hamoodah."
Godfrey, W.	Purser's Steward, Steamer "Neelumbah."
Goodwin, M. F.	Clerk, Steamer "Haida."
Halpbarton, J.	A. B., Steamer "Haida."
Hood, J. H.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	Boatswain, "Phlegethan."
Kennedy, J.	Boatswain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Lawson, W. B.	Surgeon, Steamer "Prospectina."
Lodge, W.	A. B., "Tenasarini."
Lowrey, W.	A. B., "Tenasarini."
MacKay, J.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."
Main, G.	A. B., Steamer "Tenasarini."
Middleton, J.	3rd Engineer, Steamer "Prospectina."
Miller, J. M.	Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	Cunner, Steamer "Haida."
Ramothbam, W.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Haida."
Reau, J. H.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Reau, J. T.	Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tammah, M.	Commander, Steamer "Phlegethan."
Thompson, R. B.	Surgeon, Steamer "Haida."
Tonee, W. B.	3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Twinden, F.	Midshipman, Steamer "Haida."
Woodley, J.	Midshipman, Steamer "Tenasarini."

Brown, William	...	Gauges Plantilla.
Sandercock, R.	...	Civil Service.

Wicks, J. J.
JOHN G. REEDER,
Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

No. 4800.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 17th June 1863.—Dr. N. Jackson to be Marriage Registrar in Balasore.

The 18th June 1863.—Mr. F. Adams to officiate as District Superintendent of Police in Tirhoot from the 5th of April last.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Additional Subdar Ameen of Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Moonsiff.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Cannoreddy :—

Baboo Potic Chunder Mookzoomdar.

.. Govind Doss.

Chanderkant Bhadra.

The 15th June 1862.—Mr. P. P. Bellow to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Rijnshaheem.

Dr. H. E. Fox to officiate as Medical Officer of
Purbeck.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 13th June 1893.*—Mr. C. J. Cassinque, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tisbury, for twenty days, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph II. of the new Unmanned Absentee Rules.

Ruboo Sivanandapundit Monkjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jamooraundi, for 4-10 months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V, of the Unemployment

Absentee-Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th of April last.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 10th June 1863.*—The leave granted to Mr. H. T. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, on the 29th ultimo, is cancelled at his request.

The 15th June 1863.—Mr. W. M. Beaufort, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India on the 10th instant on the Steam-ship *Candia*.

The 16th June 1863.—The services of the following Officers doing duty with the Kamroop Regiment are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department:—

Lieutenant C. L. Prondergust.

" W. O. Maitland.

The 17th June 1863.—The following List of Candidates who have passed at the late Examination for Higher and Lower Grade of Pleaders in the High and Mofussil Courts of the Lower Provinces, is published for general information:—

HIGHER GRADE.

For the High Court.

1. Baboo Govind Chunder Banerjee.
2. " Sreenath Banerjee.
3. " Rajendernath Bose.

For the Mofussil Courts.

1. Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee.
2. " Juddoonath Mitter.
3. Mr. J. S. Rochfort.
4. Baboo Nilmonoy Sein.
5. " Khetter Mohun Mookerjee.
6. " Poornoo Chunder Shome.
7. " Taraprosomo Mookerjee.
8. " Rajender Misree.
9. " Roopnath Banerjee.
10. " Kedarnath Bose.
11. " Mohindronath Mitter.
12. " Ishurnarain Sing.
13. " Parbatty Coomar Mitter.
14. " Rojoonekant Banerjee.

LOWER GRADE.

For the Mofussil Courts.

1. Baboo Rajkissen Mookerjee.
2. Mr. Francis Rice Dissent.
3. Baboo Kelly Prasomo Chatterjee.
4. " Ram Chunder Moozoonadar.
5. " Poornoo Chunder Roy.
6. " Lall Gopal Dutt.
7. " Dwarkanath Sein.
8. " Shoshee Bhooshun Roy.
9. " Hurree Churn Bose.
10. " Kartick Chunder Roy.
11. " Rajkoomar Moitra.
12. " Mohesh Chunder Bose.
13. " Esukkishore Mookerjee.
14. " Probodha Chunder Mitter.
15. " Sreenath Chunder.
16. " Setanath Doss.
17. " Beresur Bose.
18. " Sreenath Acharyee.
19. " Hungsheedhar Mookerjee.
20. Moharruk Ally.
21. Baboo Grish Chunder Mitter.
22. " Hurry Mohun Goohno.
23. Mr. M. B. Morrison.
24. Baboo Beesumleharry Mitter.

The 18th June 1863.—It is hereby notified, under Section CLXI., Act VI. of 1863, that from and after the 1st of August next, no Boat which shall not have been duly licensed and registered shall be allowed to ply as a Cargo Boat for the landing and shipping of Merchandise within the limits of the Port of Calcutta.

A. EDEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—*The 9th June 1863.*—*Appointment.*—No. 147.—Mr. J. Stewart Amos to be Commander of the Flat *Kotree*, on probation for three months, vice Mr. Hooper, resigned.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—*The 10th June 1863.*—*Leave.*—No. 425.—Lieutenant E. J. Wimberley, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, has obtained leave of absence for four months, on Medical Certificate, to visit the hills north of Dera, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

No. 430.—Lieutenant J. S. Tait, District Superintendent of Police, has obtained privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st of August next.

T. D. FORSYTH,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*The 8th June 1863.*—*Transfer.*—No. 421 C.—Deoga Pershad, Sub-Surveyor, First Class, First Grade, 2nd Division, Barce Doab Canal Works, to the Revenue Establishment of that Division.

No. 432. C.—Gholam Ruzool, Sub-Overseer, First Class, First Grade, from the Lahore to the Kohat Division.

The 9th June 1863.—No. 450 C.—With reference to Punjab Gazette Notification No. 4661, dated 11th February 1862, the rank of Sub-Surveyor Narain Dass, of the Canal Department, is First Class Third Grade, not Second Class, First Grade.

The 10th June 1863.—*Transfer.*—No. 466 C.—Major F. G. Staunforth, Assistant Engineer, First Class, from the Rawalpindie Division to the 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road.

The 10th June 1863.—*Promotions.*—No. 467 C.—Baboo Sita Nath Mitra, Assistant Accountant, Second Class, to be Assistant Accountant, First Class.

Lalla Jumayat Sing, Assistant Accountant, Third Class, to be Assistant Accountant, Second Class.

These promotions to have effect from 1st June.

The 12th June 1863.—No. 741.—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 327, dated the 15th May 1863, the number of English Clerks of the third class sanctioned for the Punjab is one only, not two, as therein stated.

R. MACLAGAN, Lieut.-Colonel,

Secretary to Govt., Punjab.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1863.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 30th April 1863.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st May 1863.	REMARKS.
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Godavery	Coringa	1,60,000	8,800	1,51,200	Boats are easily procurable. Boats are easily obtainable at the first four Ports; and at Singidipalli they can be procured from the neighbouring Ports.
	Iskapalli	40,000	.....	40,000	
	Varinf	90,000	.....	90,000	
Mellore	Kistnapetam	60,000	.....	60,000	
	Pakula	20,807-20 Strs	.....	20,807-20 Strs.	
	Singidipalli	6,000	.....	6,000	
Tanjore	Kattamavadi	1,00,000	.....	1,00,000	Boats are procurable in each of the Ports.
	Nepapatam	10,000	1,560	9,340	
	Nathuvadi	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kolakarai	61,000	.....	61,000	
Madura	Thani Pattanam	72,000	.....	72,000	
	Thonily	89,520	.....	89,520	
Madras	Madras	2,00,335	1,67,859	42,476	
	Janore	1,26,000	45,458	80,542	
	Cavelong	22,268	43,909	43,269	
	Total	11,76,498-20 Strs.	2,82,870	8,95,828-20 Strs.	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of Shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

Revenue Board Office, Chepauk, 26th May 1863.

R. A. DAVYLL,
Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information,

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th June 1863. }

H. L. DANFISH,
Secretary.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the seventh sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Thursday, the 9th of July 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 3,300 Chests, viz,—

Behar Opium	...	1,360
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general Conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the Government and Exchange Gazettes, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th July 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 14th July 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be

accepted after 4 P. M. of Friday, the 24th July 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	10th Aug. 1863.	1,500	1,440	3,340
" Monday,	7th Sept. "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	5th Oct. "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	9th Nov. "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	7th Dec. "	1,800	1,440	3,317
Total	...	9,200	7,224	16,617

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th June 1863. }

Vacancies in Behar, North-West Division.

Deputy Inspectors, Salary Rupees 150 and Rupees 100.

Candidates must be English, Urdu, and Hindi Scholars, and Entrance Certificate Holders.

Teacherships in the Patna College.

Second Master (English Literature) ... Salary Rs. 200

An Anglo Urdu Teacher ... " " 150

A Junior Ditto ... " " 80

A Teacher of Mathematics ... " " 100

A Junior Ditto (with knowledge of Urdu) ... " " 60

Apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, or to the Inspector of Schools, North-West Division, at Patna.

S. W. FALLON, M. A., P. L. D.,
Inspector of Schools, N. W. Div.

PATNA,
The 13th June 1863.

No. 746.

Notice

Is hereby given, that from and after the 1st July next the Pykarry System and Sales from Government Retail Golahs within the Jullahore Division will be abolished. On and after the above date the Salt trade is open entirely to the Public, and Salt may be introduced under Rowannah into all the following Chowkies:—

Contai.	Sidpore.
Bahiree.	Tiekra.
Errinch.	Govindpore.
Chowmook.	Calepore.
Puttaspor.	Jellapore.
Khutnuggar.	and
Agrachour.	Dantoon.

A. ELLIOT,
Offg. Controller.

Office of Controller of
Govt. Salt Chowkeys,
The 8th June 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry right of Government to the Khas Mehal situated in the District of Moorshedabad, and mentioned in the Statement herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st April 1863, in the Moorshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th June 1863, corresponding with the 16th Assar 1270 B. S.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma given below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummaabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	563	Chur Pooraparah, Pergunnah Koorpartap	300 2 4	92 5 6	184 11 0	

MOORSHEDABAD;
Collector's Office,
The 12th June 1863.

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Officiating Collector.

[1761]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the several Khass Mehals, named in the list hereunto annexed, in the District of Mymensing, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, on Wednesday, the 15th July 1863, or 32nd Aushar 1270, B. S. Sale to commence at noon and the Mehals to be sold in the order in which they stand. The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas as entered against each below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—Under the Board's Circular, No. 17 of the 28th February 1862, Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma assessed from the date of entry upon their purchase. This sum will be realizable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

List.

Number.	Number of Towns.	Names of Mehals.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Road Cess.	Total Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
3	5008	Talook Sreenarin Sircar, Tuppeh Hajradee ...	94 12 0	32 0 0	0 6 0	32 6 0	64 12 0
18	5043	Talook Ramsunker Dutt, Tuppeh Hajradee ...	19 4 7	8 8 9	0 2 0	8 10 9	17 5 6
14	5040	Talook Ramsunker Dutt, Tuppeh Hajradee ...	44 0 9	18 11 3	0 3 0	18 14 3	37 12 6
21	4996	Talook Ram Bhuder Roy, Tuppeh Hajradee ...	129 1 12	18 4 0	0 3 0	18 7 0	36 14 0
22	4997	Talook Nursing Ramgopal, Tuppeh Hajradee ...	399 17 4	102 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	206 0 0
23	4985	Talook Munseer Khan, Tuppeh Hajradee ...	15 17 0	4 8 0	0 1 0	4 9 0	9 2 0
40	5380	Talook Shorkhan, Kismut Pawun, Pergunnah Zeinshye ...	1,625 16 8	201 1 0	2 0 0	203 1 0	406 2 0
42	4960	Talook Koonj Sirdar, Pergunnah Zeinshye ...	26 17 2	58 8 6	0 10 0	59 2 6	118 5 0
45	4963	Kismut Ghoredhura, in Pergunnah Zeinshye ...	154 12 15	28 1 6	0 5 0	28 6 6	56 13 0
47	4964	Talook Gopegnauth Paramanik, Tuppeh Lateebpore ...	69 5 0	42 5 0	0 7 0	42 12 0	85 8 0

MYMENSING: COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
15th May 1863.

W. H. HENDERSON,
Collector.

[1762]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, and mentioned in the Statement herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 53, dated 21st April 1863, and Commissioner's No. 1032, dated 24th April 1863, at the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th June 1863, corresponding with the 28th Aasar 1270 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered in the annexed Statement against each Mehal, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government, and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—The Purchaser will, in addition to the Sudder Jumma of the Estate, be bound to pay one per cent. for the construction of roads and improvement of communications.

Number.	Number of Towns.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
1	3042	Gird Line Thannah Kharhee, Pergunnah Kherhee	65 19 19	*15 2 5	80 4 10	* This includes 2 annas 5 pie one per cent. Road Fund.
2	2577	Amanut Sircar Thannah Chichroun in Ruseedpoor, &c. Pergunnah Jehangirah	1,304 0 9½	+126 4 0	252 8 0	+ This includes 1 Rupee 4 annas one per cent. Road Fund.
3	1057	Jageer of Munno-Loh Naik, Thannah Augarpoor, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore	28 0 0	†33 5 8	68 10 6	† This includes 5 annas 3 pie one per cent. Road Fund.

H. MADDOCKE,

Collector.

BHAUGULPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 21st May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Patna, and mentioned in the Statement herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 88, dated 23rd May 1863, in the Patna Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 23rd June 1863, corresponding with 22nd Aasar 1270 F. S.

The Purchaser of such Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of the purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4/4.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up for sale at the risk of the former purchaser.

5/4.—Under the Board's Circular Order No. 17, dated 28th February 1863, Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communication one per cent. on the total Sudder Jamma assessed from the date of entry upon their purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number of Statement.	Towice Number.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	SUDDER JAMMA.			Upset Price.
				Jamma assessed.	Road Cess.	Total Sudder Jamma	
			B. K. G. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
109	51	One-fourth of Mouzah Bir- thoo, Pergunnah Tilhara	169 8 10 5	450 0 0	4 8 0	454 8 0	909 0 0
110	339	Lodeepore Omnar, Pergun- nah Tilhara	115 8 13 5	356 8 0	3 8 0	360 0 0	720 0 0

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 26th May 1863.

H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the undermentioned khas Mehal, situated in the District of Furrceepore, will be put up to sale, under order of the Board of Revenue No. 51 of the 1st May 1863, in the Furrceepore Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 5th of June 1863, corresponding with 17th Assar 1270 B. S.

The Purchaser of the Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jamma entered against it below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4/4.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be made at once of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government, and the sale cancelled, if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5/4.—The Purchaser will be bound to pay an additional sum of one per cent. on the Sudder Jamma for construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be levied by the same process as other arrears of Revenue on the Estate.

Number.	Towice Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Sudder Jamma.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			B. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
91	331	Jagura Bhatochur, third portion, Pergunnah Nuseobshye.	1211 11 10	148 0 0	296 0 0	The term of the existing lease extends to the 30th of April 1867.

FURREEPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 10th May 1863.

L. R. TOTTEHAM,
Collector.

[1764]

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebagh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st July 1863, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with "Tenders for

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VI. Parties may tender for each and any of the Station separately or otherwise.

VII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each class.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Tenders separately invited.	Name of the Article.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Article is deliverable.	Instalments deliverable, and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Bread ...	From 1st August 1863 to 30th April 1864.	276,750 lbs.	Dinapore. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	At half an hour before sunrise daily according to daily ration indents, which will be furnished previous evening.	500 Rupees.	At 10 per cent on probable annual outlay.	First sort as used by Officers in their Messes.	

DINAPORE EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
The 9th June 1863.

S. CHALMERS, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 17th June 1863.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Proprietors' Capital paid up	1,08,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	7,15,948 8 0
Reserve Fund	14,93,433 6 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	82,21,673 0 0
General Treasury, Balances at Head Office	2,77,00,587 8 1	Accounts of Credit on ditto	6,01,410 0 0
ditto ditto at Branches	46,19,164 7 1	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office	20,32,848 13 8
Other deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,24,38,000 0 0	ditto ditto	2,43,814 6 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,51,727 9 6	Bankers' Balances	8,579 10 0
Bank Notes Outstanding	11,13,554 0 0	Surplus	2,20,400 3 7
Balances	9,59,059 9 0		2,19,932 10 2
		Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	1,03,87,330 9 1
		ditto at Branches	27,63,723 7 1
		Ditto invested in Government Securities and claims against Government	1,51,41,953 9 3
		Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	83,61,270 0 0
		ditto in Silver	2,85,04,582 9 2
		Ditto in Notes at Branches	1,26,65,373 11 7
		ditto in Silver	39,33,790 11 10
			1,63,01,083 7 8
			8,94,91,656 9 8

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rupees

Rupees

D. Woods,

Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

To BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the late Supreme Court, dated 16th May 1859, in a cause of Rameoanar Coondoo *versus* Boli Chund Sing, with the approbation of the Master of the High Court, on a day to be hereinafter named, the right, title, and interest of Hurris Chunder Sing, deceased, in the following properties, that is to say, —

No. 1.—A one anna and six pie share in the family dwelling-house and land situate at Burra-nassy Ghose's Street, Calcutta, being an undivided moiety of 1 biggah, 4 cottahs, 12 chitracks allotted to the share of Boli Chund Sing under a partition between the parties entitled to the dwelling-house, and which thereabouts is bounded on the East by the properties of the said Boli Chund Sing, Bindaban Coondoo, Khettermohun Coondoo, and Shib Chunder Paul; on the West by the property allotted to the said Sreokissen Sing.

Also a one anna and six pie share of the said Hurris Chunder Sing in a piece of land at Jorasanko, opposite to the lastmentioned family dwelling-house, being an undivided moiety of 2 cottahs, 3 chitracks, 9 feet, more or less, allotted to the share of Boli Chund Sing under the said family partition, and which lastmentioned piece of land is bounded on the North and East by Burra-nassy Ghose's Street; on the South by property of Hurris Chunder Ghose; and on the West by the portion awarded to Sreokissen Sing.

No. 2.—Also a two annas share of the said Hurris Chunder Sing, a piece of tenanted land No. 29, called Gylaparrah, in Bulloram Day's Street, Jorasanko, Calcutta, containing by estimation two biggahs, more or less, and bounded on the North by the tenanted land of Kallipersaud Ghose; on the West partly by the tenanted land of Kistomohun Sing and partly by the premises belonging to different other parties; on the North by Bulloram Day's Street; and on the East by the tenanted land of Kallipersaud Ghose.

No. 3.—Also a two annas share of the said Hurris Chunder Sing in a tenanted house No. 42, with a piece of land thereto belonging, containing by estimation three cottahs, more or less, situate at Chasadhophaparra Street, Calcutta, and bounded on the East by the family dwelling-house of Kissors Paul; on the North by the house and premises of Khettermohun Sett; on the West by a Lane there; and on the South by Chasadhophaparra Street.

No. 4.—Also a two annas share in a piece of tenanted land called Chota Bagam, situate at Boloree, in Twenty-four Pergunnahs, containing by estimation three biggahs, more or less, and bounded on the East by the dwelling-house and land of Bonamally Munde and Kally Kisto Munde; on the North by the dwelling-house and land of Issur Chunder Ghose; on the West by the family dwelling-house and land of Sumbhu Chunder Seekdar; and on the South by waste land and the family dwelling-house of Nobin Boystole.

Further particulars may be had at the Office of Mr. T. Owen, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, or in the Office of the Master of the High Court.

JOSEPH GOODRIVE,
Master.HIGH COURT;
Master's Office,
The 12th June 1863.T. OWEN,
Defendant's Attorney.

Wanted

A WRITER and Sheristadar for the Akkaree Department. The Applicant must be well versed in the English and Persian languages and possess Testimonials to character and qualifications. Salary Rupees 30. Rupees 5,000 security required.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP;
The 1st June 1863.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Ezekiel } On Saturday, the 6th
Joshua Gubbay, an In- } day of June instant, it
solvent, } was ordered that Satur-
day, the 1st day of August next, be appointed for
the further hearing of this matter, that unless
cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the
said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as
to his after acquired property from all liability for
debts, claims, and demands of and against the said
Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition
for relief.

Carapict, Attorney.

In the matter of John } On Saturday, the 6th
Aram Michael, an In- } day of June instant, it
solvent, } was ordered that Satur-
day, the 1st day of August next, be appointed for
the further hearing of this matter, that unless
cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the
said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as
to his after acquired property from the demands of
all the creditors following, whose names are insert-
ed in this Order *Nisi*, that is to say, Baboo Rajkissen
Mitter, Mr. George Peters, Baneymadub Roy,
Mr. C. G. M. Shireore, Ramchunder Banerjee,
Messrs. J. M. Edmond and Company, Messrs.
Dunn and Company, Messrs. Buffinyoung and
Company, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Com-
pany, Messrs. Badham Brothers, Messrs. Sib
Chander Dutt and Company, A. Luddy, S. Y.
Gubbay, E. J. Ezra, Messrs. Samuel Smith, Sons
and Company, Mr. J. C. Michael, Baneymadub
Roy, William Anderson, and C. A. Vertannes, and
Baboo Issenchunder Sain.

Strong, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th June 1863.

In the matter of Bhoy- } Notice, that the peti-
chunder Chucker- } tion of the said Insol-
batty, of Hauteollah, in } vent, seeking the benefit
Calcutta, Broker, an } of the Act XI. Vic., cap.
Insolvent, } XXI., was filed in the
Office of the Chief Clerk on the 16th day of June
instant, and by an order of the same date the
Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were
vested in the Official Assignee.

Gillanders, Attorney.

In the matter of Bhoy- } On Tuesday, the 16th
chunder Chucker- } day of June instant, it
batty, of Hauteollah, in } was ordered that the
Calcutta, Broker, an In- } matters of the petition
solvent, } of the said Insolvent be
heard on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, and
that the said Insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court.

Gillanders, Attorney.

In the matter of Joseph }
Willis, late of Garden }
Reach, but now residing }
at Pollock Street, in }
Calcutta, Merchant and }
Agent, carrying on }
trade and business at }
Pollock Street aforesaid }
under the style and }
firm of Willis and Earle, }
an Insolvent. }
said Insolvent were }
vested in the Official Assignee.

Paliologus, Attorney.

In the matter of Choo- } On Saturday, the 6th
neyloll Nundy, an In- } day of June instant, it
solvent, } was ordered that the
hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until
Saturday, the 1st day of August next, and that
the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined
before the said Court; and it was also ordered that,
in lieu of personal service of this order on Metty-
doss Doss, Bhagbatt Day, and Jeynaram Doss,
respectively, Creditors of the said Insolvent, copies
of this Order in the English and Bengallee
languages be posted up in the Lower Verandah
of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William
in Bengal, at the gate of the Calcutta Exchange,
and of the Custom House, China Bazar, and Burra
Bazar.

Pearson, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th June 1863.

Notice.**SALE OF WASTE LAND.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Lot of waste land,
consisting of about 335 acres, situated in Zillah
Durrung, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this
Notice, having been applied for under the Notifica-
tion of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th
August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board
of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th
October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction
to the highest bidder, above the upset price of
Rupees 2-8 an acre, on the 2nd day of October 1863,
at the Office of the Collector of Durrung. The sale
will be made in the manner and subject to the
conditions prescribed by the Government Order
and Circular Order above cited.

T. LAMB, Captain,

Deputy Commissioner.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

On the North by Kolgeoree tree.

On the South by Amra tree.

On the East by cultivated land of the Village.

On the West Ravine.

Notice.

A VALUABLE MEHAL TO BE LET OUT IN PUTNEE.

MEHAL Parpoojee, in Pergunnah Shall Baree, of Zillah Dinagpore, No. 401, belonging to the Moharance of Burdwan, will be let out in Putnee at an annual Jumma of not less than Rupees 4,072, and on the payment of an adequate pun or bonus. Parties desirous of taking it are requested to forward their applications to the Rajbarree of Burdwan on or before the 3rd July 1863 (20th Assar 1270), stating the Jumma and Pun they would give.

The Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 2,071-4-04, payable at the Dinagpore Collectorate.

BURDWAN RAJBAREE, }
The 12th June 1863.

Notice.

MR. ALEXANDER GRISON has been appointed Sub-Manager and Accountant at this Branch, and is authorized to sign for the Bank in that capacity.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. FULLER,
Manager,
Calcutta Branch.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA,
AND JAPAN "LIMITED," }
4, Hastings' Street,
The 18th June 1863.

Bengal Printing Company "Limited."

THE SEVENTH Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghant, on Tuesday, the 30th June 1863, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. F. CORLEY,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, }
The 15th June 1863.

Notice.

IN consequence of the death of MR. G. WALLACE, JUNIOR, a Member of our Firm, his interest and responsibility ceased on 30th April last. We request that all claims against us up to the 31st of this month be forthwith presented for payment; and all persons indebted to our Firm are required to settle their accounts without further notice.

GIBSON, WALLACE AND CO.

CALCUTTA, }
The 31st May 1863.

Notice.

THE undersigned will, from and after this date, conduct their business under the style and name of "GIBSON AND CO."

GIBSON, WALLACE AND CO.

Baug Bazar Screw Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 3 P. M. in this Office on Tuesday, August 18th, for the purpose of receiving the final Accounts prior to the dissolution of the Company.

JOHN BORRADAILE & CO.,
Secretaries.

3, FAIRLIE PLACE, }
The 17th June 1863.

Central Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at noon on Tuesday, the 25th of August next, when the substitution of the following Clauses, in lieu of those bearing the like number in the present Articles of Association, will be proposed, viz.,—

Clause 10. It shall be lawful for the Directors from time to time to borrow on loan for the purposes of the Company in such manner as they may think fit, provided that the aggregate amount so borrowed shall not at any one time exceed in amount one-fourth of the paid-up Capital.

Clause 24. The future management of the Company shall be by a Board of Directors composed of not more than seven nor less than five Directors, each of whom shall always be the registered proprietor of not less than twenty shares in the Company; and three Directors shall form a quorum, and all acts and proceedings of such quorum shall be considered to be the acts and proceedings of the Directors or Board of Directors, and shall be binding on the Company and on every individual Shareholder. In the event of an even number of Directors being present at any Board Meeting, and the votes on any question before such Meeting being equal, the Chairman shall be entitled to give a casting vote in addition to his own vote as a Director.

Clause 33. Not less than ten days' notice of every Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting, and one calendar month's notice of every Extraordinary General Meeting, shall be given in one or more of the daily Calcutta Newspapers, and every notice for convening any Meeting of the Company shall be published on four several days at least in such papers.

Clause 38. Every Shareholder shall have one vote for every share up to ten. He shall have an additional vote for every two shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every five shares held by him beyond the first hundred shares. In the event of an even number of Shareholders being present at any General Meeting, and the votes on any question before such Meeting being equal, the Chairman shall be entitled to give a casting vote in addition to his own vote as a Shareholder.

Clause 47. Twice in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in General Meeting a Statement of the Income and Expenditure for the half-year made up to the 31st day of October and 30th day of April in each year, a Balance Sheet shewing the Assets and Liabilities, and a Statement of Profit and Loss.

By Order of the Board of Directors

J. H. AGLEN,
Managing Director and Secretary.
Calcutta, May 18th, 1863.

[1768]

Notice.

Is the Heir-at law of Henry Michael Corney, a native of Holland, and late of Howrah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, deceased, who came out from Australia some time in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine as a Ship's Carpenter, and who was lately employed in one of the Dock Yards at Howrah, will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage.

JOHN R. SHIRCORE,
Solicitor.

1, Fancy Lane ;
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd June 1863.

H. Dear & Co.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

THE above Firm is prepared to undertake the supply of Sleepers or Timber to Railway Companies or other parties.

For the last 11 years the Firm has successfully carried out very heavy engagements with the East Indian Railway Company, as also with the Government of India, and has still extensive Contracts with both for Timber and Sleepers.

H. DEAR & Co.

MORARJEE,
The 27th January 1863.

Stolen.

THE Government of India Note (No. 16468) for Rupees 50, posted in the Durbanah Post Office under cover of a registered letter addressed to Bahadur Prun Nath Mullik, Jayrampore, via Neeshundipore Post Office, Nuddea.

KASSY CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

Lost.

THE Right half of a Currency Note, No. A-08017, for Rupees 50.

Postal Notice.

UNDER instructions received from Her Majesty's Post-Master General Letters sent *via* Marseilles from India, Penang, and Singapore to the United Kingdom will be subject, from the 15th proximo, to the following rates of postage, *viz.*—

Sent to the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Marseilles from	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.	Above 2 ozs. and not exceeding 3 ozs.	Every oz. after the first.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
India	0 6 8	0 13 4	1 10 8	3 5 4	0 13 4
Penang	0 10 8	1 5 4	2 10 8	5 4	1 5 4
Singapore					

The alteration consists of the abolition of the present rate of French postage (3d. per quarter ounce) and the substitution of a rate of 1d. per half ounce, the English postage (0d. per half ounce) remaining as at present.

A. M. MONTEATH,

In charge of the Office of the
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,

The 19th June 1863.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 308.

The 12th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Thunder*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M.

No. 311.

The 15th June 1863.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Bengal* will be closed on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Via Marseilles.		Via Southampton.
		Rs.	As. P.	
{	Under 1 Ounce	0	6	0
	" 1 1/2 "	0	8	0
	" 2 "	0	14	0
	" 3 "	1	0	0
	" 4 "	2	0	0
	" 2 "	1	0	0

No. 312.

The 15th June 1863.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 1st instant and the safe Dak of the 31st ultimo arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 314.

The 17th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Penang* having been postponed the Mails for Bindipatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, and Madras will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 315.

The 17th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Port Blair, for transmission per Steamer *Aracan*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 316.

The 18th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Galice and Bombay, for transmission per Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 317.

The 19th June 1863.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 19th July will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Sunday, the 28th instant, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 28th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Under 1 Ounce	..	0	6	0
" 1 1/2 "	..	0	8	0
" 2 "	..	0	14	0
" 3 "	..	1	0	0

No. 318.

The 19th June 1863.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 Ounces will be sent to Bombay on Monday, the 29th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window at one Rupee for 1/4 of an Ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamp.

No. 319.

The 19th June 1863.—An After-Packet per Steamer *Bengal* will be kept open at this Office till 5 P. M. of the 23rd instant.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 18th May 1863, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th June 1863, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VI of 1863.

An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta, and the management of its Municipal affairs, in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta, and the management of its Municipal affairs, in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV of 1855 (for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), and Act XXV of 1856 (to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), so far as they relate to the Town of Calcutta; and Act XXVIII of 1856 (for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta)—are hereby repealed respectively, except so far as they repeal the whole, or any part of, any other Act, and except as to any assessment which shall have been made, or to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation. Any sum of money due, or which

may become due, under any or either of the said Acts, may be levied and recovered by the Justices under the provisions of this Act.

II. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

The word "Town" shall include all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal.

The expression "The Justices" shall mean the Corporation of "The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta."

The word "Street" shall mean any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, within the Town.

The word "Land" shall include messuages, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments, of any tenure.

The word "Month" shall mean calendar month.

The word "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

The word "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account, or as agent, or trustee, for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person, shall be liable to do any thing by this Act required to be done by the owner of such land or premises, unless he have sufficient funds of the owner to pay for the same; nor shall he be subject to any penalty for omitting to do such act, if he can prove that the default was occasioned by reason of his not having funds of the owner sufficient to defray the expense of doing the act required.

"Person." The word "person" shall include any association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Words, importing the singular number shall include the plural number; and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

III. All Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and all Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, shall, by the name of "The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

IV. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, monies, securities, and other property, moveable and immoveable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder, which shall, on the 1st day of July 1863, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Municipal Commissioners appointed under the said Act XXVIII of 1856, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Municipal Commissioners but for the passing of this Act, and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively, as shall then be or would have been in, or in trust for, the said Municipal Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Municipal Commissioners, shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation, be vested in the Justices; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the said Municipal Commissioners, or to any person on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners, shall pay the same to the Justices or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due and owing by, or recoverable from, the Municipal Commissioners, shall, be paid by, or recoverable from, the Justices; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities, made or entered into before this Act comes into operation, to, with, or in favor of, or by or for, the said Municipal Commissioners, or any previous Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such Municipal Commissioners, respectively, and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise, shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as near as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the Justices, in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the said Municipal Commissioners respectively, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

V. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the said Municipal Commissioners previously to the coming of this Act into operation, shall abate or be discontinued or prejudicially

affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Justices, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the said Municipal Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings, commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed, in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Justices being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted in the place of the said Municipal Commissioners.

VI. All monies received by the Justices by virtue of this or any other Act, all fines, fees, and penalties, paid to or levied by them, under this Act, and all monies which may be assigned by Government for purposes of Conservancy or Improvement in the Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, and shall, together with all property of what nature or kind soever which may become vested in the Justices, be under the direction, management, and control of the Justices; in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as Trustees for the purposes of this Act.

VII. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, from time to time, appoint one of the said Justices of the Peace to be Chairman of the Justices. Such Chairman shall be removable from Office by the Lieutenant-Governor, if his removal be recommended by a Resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a Special General Meeting of the Justices shall have voted, but not otherwise.

VIII. The Justices at a Special General Meeting, to be held within fifteen days from the date of the first appointment of a Chairman, shall nominate a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Justices. Such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; but when such approval shall have been duly notified to the Justices, the appointment shall be made by them. In the event of any nomination made by the Justices not being approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor, or of any vacancy occurring in the Office of Vice-Chairman, the Justices shall forthwith proceed, at a Special General Meeting, to make a fresh nomination and appointment, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and so on from time to time. Provided that no person shall be appointed to the office of Vice-Chairman, who is not at the time of appointment a Justice of the Peace.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Special General Meeting, from time to time, to appoint proper persons to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor.

Calcutta. Every person so appointed, and the Vice-Chairman, shall be in all things under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and shall be removable by the Justices by a Resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a Special General Meeting shall have voted.

X. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall respectively reside within the Town of Calcutta, and shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever: Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent

any Civil or Military Officer in the service of Government, from holding the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment: Provided farther that it shall be lawful for any Chairman to hold also the office of Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, if he shall be appointed to such office by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

XI. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, respectively, may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting. Provided that such allowance for any Chairman shall not exceed the rate of three thousand Rupees a month (exclusive of house rent, which may or may not, at the discretion of the Justices, be also allowed); and provided that such allowance for any Vice-Chairman shall not exceed the rate of twelve hundred Rupees a month.

XII. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund, as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting.

XIII. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may, from time to time, remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place; and out of the Municipal Fund he may, with the sanction of the Justices at a Special General Meeting, pay such allowances to the said persons respectively, or in case of absence on leave such portion thereof, as he shall think reasonable. Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred Rupees, without the sanction of the Justices at a Meeting.

XIV. Every Overseer, Clerk, and other Officer appointed by, or acting under, the authority of the Municipal Commissioners under Act XXVIII of 1856, and not acting contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall hold and enjoy his office and employment, together with the salary or

emolument thereunto annexed, until he shall be removed therefrom by the Chairman or by the Justices at a Meeting. Every such Overseer, Clerk, and Officer shall have the like power and authority for the purposes of this Act, and for carrying the same into execution, and shall be subject and liable to the like pains and penalties, and to the like power of removal, in all respects as if he had been appointed by virtue of this Act.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Special Meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to grant such leave of absence to any Chairman or any Officer appointed under Sections VIII and IX of this Act, and, in the case of any Officer appointed under either of those Sections, to make such arrangements for the carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave, as shall to them seem proper. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall appoint one of the Justices of the Peace to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as shall to him seem proper. Any person appointed under this Section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer, shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act, would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

XVI. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding Section, the Justices may at a Special Meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to any Chairman or other Officer aforesaid, such allowance, during absence on leave, as shall to them seem proper.

Provided that no greater expenditure from the Municipal Fund shall be in any case incurred in the whole, by reason of any such allowance, or of any allowance paid under Section XIII, than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

XVII. *Clause 1.*—No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer, or servant, of the Justices, shall be in any wise concerned, or interested, in any contract or work, made with, or executed for, the Justices; and if any such Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, be so concerned or interested, he shall be incapable of afterwards holding or continuing in any office or employment under the Justices, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred Rupees, which may, be recovered by suit, by any person, with full costs of suit. Provided that no person, being a shareholder of any Joint Stock Company established by, or under the provisions of, any Act of Parliament, or of the Government of India, or by Charter, shall be prevented from being employed as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, by reason of any contract between such Company and the Justices, or of any work executed by such Company.

Clause 2.—If any person employed under this Act, not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 23 of

the Indian Penal Code, shall be guilty of any offence in connection with the duties of his office, he shall be liable to be removed therefrom by the Chairman or by the Justices at a Meeting.

Penalty on Officers, &c., for taking unauthorized fees.

Penalty on Officers, &c., for taking unauthorized fees.

Penalty on Officers, &c., for taking unauthorized fees.

Penalty on Officers, &c., for taking unauthorized fees.

Penalty on Officers, &c., for taking unauthorized fees.

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the Indian Penal Code, shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept, or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself, or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor, to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Justices, or with any public servant, or with the Government, as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand Rupees, or with both.

XVIII. The Justices shall provide and keep an Office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book, in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints, made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant or the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Justices; and the proper Officer of the Justices shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Justices; and such report shall be entered in the said book; and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant or owner or occupier of land within the limits of the Town.

XIX. There shall be four Quarterly Meetings in every year, and two Ordinary Meetings in every month, at which the Justices shall meet for the transaction of general business: and it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the business to be transacted at such Meetings. The Quarterly Meetings shall be held at noon, on the first Monday in the months of January, April, July, and October, and the Ordinary Meetings, at noon on the first and third Monday of every month respectively, or if any such Monday shall happen to be a holiday allowed by Government, then on the next succeeding day which shall not be such a holiday.

XX. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Justices of the Peace, call a Special, or Special General, Meeting of the Justices. Previous to any such Meeting being held, at least seven days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended Meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in the English and Bengallee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English Newspapers, and in two Vernacular Newspapers, published in Calcutta.

XXI. No business shall be brought before or transacted at any Special, or Special General, Meeting, other than the business specified in the notice given under the last preceding

Section: Provided always that any Justice of the Peace may submit to a Special, or Special General, Meeting, any Resolution, beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such Meeting, if he shall have given not less than three days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the Resolution at the Office of the Justices.

XXII. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Justices, and all

All questions to be decided at Meetings by majority of votes. questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Justices of the Peace present at any Ordinary or Quarterly Meeting, before which the matter may be brought.

XXIII. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all Meetings of the Justices held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause;

and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such Meeting, and shall have a second, or casting, vote in all cases of equality of votes. In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Justices of the Peace present at any Meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside. The President of any Meeting at which a quorum of the Justices of the Peace shall be present, may, with the consent of the Meeting, adjourn the Meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned Meeting other than the business left unfinished at the Meeting from which such adjournment took place.

XXIV. No business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless a quorum of Justices of the Peace be present; that is to say, at an Ordinary Meeting unless at least three Justices of the Peace be present, at a Special Meeting unless at least seven Justices of the Peace be present, and at a Special General, or Quarterly, Meeting unless at least twenty-five Justices of the Peace be present; Provided always that, if at any Meeting of the Justices there shall not be a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace present to form a quorum, the President (whether he be the Chairman, or not) shall adjourn the Meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which would have been brought before the original Meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by, the adjourned Meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum of Justices of the Peace present at such adjourned Meeting or not.

XXV. Minutes of the Proceedings of all Meetings of the Justices shall be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each Meeting; and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the Office of the Justices to the inspection of any Justice of the Peace without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

XXVI. At any Special General, or Quarterly, Meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five Justices of the Peace, and at any Special, or Ordinary, Meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least three

Justices of the Peace, a declaration by the President that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of Proceedings of the Justices, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of, or against, such Resolution.

XXVII. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding Section mentioned, Poll how to be taken. or be taken at any Meeting of what kind soever, the votes of the Justices of the Peace present shall be taken by the President, each being called on to vote in order of seniority on the roll of the Justices of the Peace, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Justices at such Meeting.

XXVIII. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by Government, attend daily at the Office of the Justices for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Justices; and they may, respectively, exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Justices, or in executing any works sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Justices, or to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised only by the Justices at a Meeting.

XXIX. The Justices may enter into all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into execution. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman may, for and on behalf of the Justices, enter into any such contract whereof the value or amount shall not exceed five hundred Rupees: but every such contract, whereof the value or amount shall exceed five hundred Rupees, shall be in writing and signed by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Vice-Chairman, and two other Justices of the Peace, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Justices. Every contract so entered into as aforesaid, and duly executed by the other parties thereto, shall be binding on the Justices and their successors, and upon all other parties thereto, and their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, to all intents and purposes. Provided always that the Justices may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or in any bond, or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Justices may seem proper.

XXX. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Meeting, from time to time, to appoint from among the Justices of the Peace, such and so many Committees, either of a General, or of a Special, nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the Conservancy or Improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Justices would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee: Provided that the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall be a Member of every such Committee, and that the Proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Justices at a Meeting.

XXXI. At a Special General Meeting to be held under this Act on the second Monday in the month of July 1868, or as soon after as conveniently may be, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the expenditure and income of the Municipality from the date on which this Act shall come into operation up to the first subsequent day of January: and at the Quarterly Meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the expenditure and income of the Municipality for the year commencing on the 1st of January then next ensuing, in such detail and form as the Justices shall from time to time, by order passed at a Quarterly, or Special General, Meeting, direct: Provided always that such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace, resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the Meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

XXXII. The Budget shall shew what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

XXXIII. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the Budget. No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which as shown in the Budget shall exceed fifty thousand Rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor having been previously obtained.

XXXIV. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Justices shall be audited and examined once in every year, at the least, at such time and by such Auditors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the Auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person, holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same: and if any such person, neglect or refuse so to do, or to produce any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign such declaration, he shall be liable for every neglect or refusal to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees. All Auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time determine: Provided always that, before each audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the Chairman shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be paid by

XXXV. The Chairman shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be paid by

advertisement in the English and Bengallee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English Newspapers, and in two Vernacular Newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the Office of the Justices, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested, for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the Auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Justices at a Meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the Office of the Justices, and to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and in some one or more of the said newspapers.

XXXV. Whereas the assessments last made under the said Acts XXV and XXVIII of 1856, include the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December 1863, and power is given by this Act to impose and levy rates upon the owners and occupiers of the same houses, buildings, and lands, which were subject before the passing of this Act to the said assessments, for a period including the same months, it is hereby enacted that any sum of money, which would have become due from any owner or occupier in respect of the said assessments for the several months aforesaid, may be levied and recovered by the Justices in like manner as the same might have been levied and recovered if this Act had not been passed, unless the Justices shall impose and levy any other rate under the provisions of this Act.

XXXVI. At the Special General Meeting to be held on the second Monday in the month of July 1863 as aforesaid, or as soon after as conveniently may be, the Justices shall fix the rates at which such taxes as are leviable under this Act shall be levied, from the date on which this Act shall come into operation, till the first day of January next ensuing; and at the Quarterly Meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Justices shall fix the rates at which such taxes as are leviable under this Act, shall be levied for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

The rates so fixed shall not be altered before the Quarterly Meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, except by a Resolution passed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting.

XXXVII. A tax, at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, shall be imposed upon all carriages, horses, ponies, and mules, kept within the Town, and shall be payable in advance. Provided that this Section shall not apply to, or include,—Gun carriages, or Ordnance carts or wagons; Cavalry horses, or horses of the Mounted Police; Horses belonging to Officers doing Regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one horse for each Officer; vehicles, horses, ponies, or mules belonging to the Government, or to the Justices; vehicles kept for sale, and not used

for any other purpose, if kept by bona fide dealers in such vehicles.

XXXVIII. The owner of every carriage, horse, pony, or mule, kept within the Town, shall before the 1st day of October 1863; and shall, on or before the 1st day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the Office of the Justices a statement in writing, signed by him, containing a description of the vehicles and animals liable to the tax, for which he desires to take out a license. The owner shall at the same time pay to the Justices such sum as shall be payable by him, for the half year commencing on the first day of July 1863; or on such subsequent first day of January or of July (as the case may be), for the vehicles and animals specified in in such statement, according to the rates given in the said Schedule. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January, and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of a carriage, horse, pony, or mule so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the Office of the Justices a similar statement, together with the full amount payable for the then current half year according to the said Schedule, unless he shall be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the Justices, that the tax for the half year has previously been paid.

XXXIX. On receiving the amount of the tax as aforesaid, the Justices, or some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same, a license for each of the vehicles and animals for the period in respect of which the money is received. The owner of every carriage, horse, pony, or mule, who shall have received a license for the same, shall, at all reasonable times during the said period, be bound to produce such license, when called upon to do so by the Justices, or any person duly authorized in writing by them to demand its production.

XL. If the owner of any carriage, horse, pony, or mule, so kept as aforesaid, shall not have duly taken out a license under the last preceding Section, he shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the tax which would have been payable by such person, supposing him to have duly paid the same as soon as it became due. Provided that no proceeding shall be taken, before the first day of October 1863, to enforce such penalty against any person who shall not have duly taken out such license for the half year commencing on the first day of July in the year aforesaid.

XLI. The Justices, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the Schedule (A). And if any person, having so compounded, shall refuse to pay the sum compounded for on the demand of the Justices, he shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount so payable.

XLII. The Justices shall, from time to time,

List of persons
licensed under Section
XXXIX, to be enter-
ed in a book.

any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons who during the then current period of six months shall have received a license under Section XXXIX of this Act, and of the vehicles and animals in respect of which they may have paid.

XLIII. It shall be lawful for the Justices, or

Power to inspect
stable, &c., and to sum-
mon persons liable to
the payment of the tax.

or coach-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under Section XXXVII of this Act, for which a license has not been duly taken out; and the Justices may summon any person, whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under the last mentioned Section, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed. Whoever being so summoned shall, without lawful excuse, fail to appear in pursuance of the summons, and whoever hinders or obstructs the Justices or any person appointed by them as aforesaid, from or in entering or inspecting any such stable, coach-house, or place, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XLIV. Every cart, hackery, and other wheeled

Registry and sum-
maring of Hackeries &c.

other such vehicle plying for hire within the Town, or let for hire within or without the Town and used within it, shall be registered in the Office of the Justices with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of such registration in such manner as the Justices shall direct. Provided that this Section shall not apply to, or include, carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid, kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and used only temporarily and casually in the Town; or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government; or to Conservancy carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles belonging to the Justices.

XLV. The registration of carts, hackeries, and

Fee for registration.

made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Justices shall appoint, and a fee of four Rupees shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Justices shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the

rate of four Rupees aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

XLVI. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hack-

Penalty for not re-
gistering a cart or
hackery.

ery, or other wheeled vehicle, without having caused the same to be registered under the last preceding Section, shall, on and after the first day of October 1863, be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee; and the Justices, or any Officer duly authorized by them, may seize or cause to be seized any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods,) together with the horses, bullocks, or other animals drawing the same, and may detain them: and all Police Officers are hereby required, on the application of the Justices or their Officers as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the person owning or keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, shall be convicted before a Justice of the Peace under this Section, and ordered to pay a fine, and if the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Justices.

XLVII. On and after the first day of July 1863

Persons exercising
certain professions,
trades and callings in
the Town, to take out a
license.

every person who shall within the Town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, shall take out a license and shall pay for the same such annual sum as is in the said Schedule (B) mentioned: provided that for any such license which shall be granted before the first day of January 1864, there shall be paid only one half of the said annual sum.

XLVIII. Every license under Section XLVII

License to be grant-
ed by Justices and to
specify particulars.

shall be granted by the Justices or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

XLIX. Every license shall have effect and

License to be in force
how long.

continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January 1864 shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

L. Every person to whom any such license shall be granted and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding Section, and shall renew the same from year to year, so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

LI. The Chairman shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Justices at a Meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered, Bazaars, Haunts, or Public Markets, within the meaning of this Act.

LII. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the Office of the said Chairman, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

LIII. If, after the first day of October 1863, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section XLVII, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which in the judgment of such Justice of the Peace would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

LIV. Any person required by Section XLVII to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license, when required so to do by an Officer duly empowered in writing by the Chairman to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

LV. An annual rate, not exceeding ten per centum of their annual value, may be imposed by the Justices upon all houses, buildings, and lands, in the Town, and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described: Provided that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate not exceeding four Rupees for every cottah occupied by them, respectively. Any rate levied under this Section shall be payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts, respectively, by quarterly instalments.

LVI. Houses, buildings, and lands situate in Fort William, on the esplanade of the Fort, and in Chooly Bazar, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, shall not be liable to any rate under the last

preceding Section.

LVII. If the annual value or fixed rate referred to in Section LV, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the lessee or tenant to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the lessee or tenant the difference between the sum assessed upon him, and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by such lessee or tenant, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him, by such means and in like manner in all respects as such rent is recoverable.

LVIII. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the Justices shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half, of the rate for that year, as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied: provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Justices notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

LIX. To provide for the lighting of the public streets of the Town, an annual Lighting-rate, not exceeding two per centum of their annual value, may be imposed by the Justices upon all houses, buildings, and lands in the Town, and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described. Provided that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of such

rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding twelve annas and ten pies, for every cottah occupied by such last mentioned lands, or huts with their appurtenances. Any rate levied under this Section, or under Section LXI, shall be payable by the occupiers of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts, respectively, by quarterly instalments.

LX. The Justices shall cause the public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted: and the sum applied for purposes of applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets, shall be the gross proceeds of the said Lighting-rate and no more: but the Justices may expend, out of the Municipal Fund, such further

sums as may from time to time be requisite for the purchase, setting up, and maintaining of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

LXI. The Justices shall carry out a complete system for the supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such pipes to be laid and such tanks, reservoirs, and other works to be made and constructed as shall be necessary. Such supply shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be complete within the Town, or within any divi-

sion or portion thereof, so soon as the Justices shall have, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared, by notification published in the Government Gazette, that the supply is complete within the Town, or within any such division or portion thereof. So soon as the supply shall be complete within the Town or within any division or portion thereof, it shall be lawful for the Justices to impose an annual water-rate, not exceeding two per centum of their annual value, upon all houses and buildings within the Town or within the division or portion (as the case may be) within which the supply of water is complete, and such rate shall be assessed in the manner herein-after described. Provided that, if the water shall be supplied in any house or building at a height exceeding three feet, and not exceeding twenty-five feet, from the level, an additional rate of one per centum of the annual value of such house or building shall be imposed; and that, if the water shall be supplied at a height exceeding twenty-five feet but under fifty feet, an additional rate of two per centum of their annual value shall be imposed; and a further additional rate of one per centum for every twenty-five feet above the height of fifty feet. Provided, also, that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of the said first mentioned rate of two per centum, to levy upon any native huts, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding twelve annas and ten pies, for every cottah of land occupied by such huts with their appurtenances.

LXII. Every occupier shall be liable to the Lighting-rate and to the Water-rate for the time of his occupation; and when

any person shall have been an occupier for a part only of any quarter, the Justices shall charge him with only so much of the rate for that quarter, as may be proportionate to the number of days during which he shall have continued to be an occupier. No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied house for the time during which it may remain unoccupied. Provided always that,

Proviso. when any person ceases to be the occupier of any premises liable to the rate, he shall give the Justices notice thereof, or, if he fail to give such notice, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on the said premises for the whole quarter, although they may have been occupied for a part only of such quarter.

LXIII. When any house or building, or any land, is let by the owner in apartments, flats, or portions, the owner shall be liable to pay the Lighting-rate and the Water-rate, instead of the occupier or occupiers.

LXIV. When any person, who rents from the owner any house or building, or any land, sublets the same in apartments or portions, such person, for the purposes of the Lighting-rate and of the Water-rate, shall be held to be the occupier.

LXV. If, during the course of any quarter, the Justices shall have reason to believe that any person, who, if the current quarter had come to an end, would be liable to pay the House-rate, the Lighting-rate, or the Water-rate, for that quarter, is about to remove from the Town forthwith, it shall be lawful for the Justices to declare

such person liable to the immediate payment of the said rates, or any of them, from the commencement of that quarter up to the date of such declaration, and the amount of such rate for such time due from such person, shall be leviable forthwith, in like manner and in all respects as the said rates are in ordinary cases leviable.

LXVI. The estimated gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands, liable to the rate or rates imposed under this Act upon houses, buildings, and lands according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of the rates leviable under this Act, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

LXVII. The annual value at which any lands, houses, buildings, or butts with their appurtenances, are to be assessed, or the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Justices, and such lands, houses, buildings, and butts with their appurtenances, shall be assessed or rated, upon the value or the area so fixed, for three years from the date on which it is so fixed, and on no other value or area. Provided that, if during the currency of the said period of three years any new building shall be erected on any land, or any substantial alteration and improvement shall be made in any premises, it shall be lawful for the Justices to cause such land or premises to be again assessed, even though the three years shall not have expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be levied according to it, until the expiration of the said three years.

LXVIII. The annual value assessed, or the area fixed, by the Justices as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the Office of the Justices, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or, if the occupier, and not the owner, is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier; a designation of the property, either by name or number, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name of the street or district in which such property is situate, and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

LXIX. The Justices shall, immediately after this Act comes into operation, proceed without delay to make a valuation or measurement of all lands, houses, tenements, and premises within the Town, and for such purpose shall divide the Town into such and so many districts as they many think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the said book. The valuation which, at the date of this Act

coming into operation, shall stand entered in the book kept at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners under Section V of Act XXV of 1856, shall be taken to be the first valuation made under this Act,

until such time as the Justices shall have caused a new valuation or a measurement to be made.

LXX. When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the said book, and also in any notice or other proceeding under this Act, as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the property on which the rate is assessed, without further description.

LXXI. In order to enable the Justices to arrive at a fair valuation or measurement of any houses, buildings, or lands liable to the rate, it shall be lawful for the Justices to require the owner or occupier of such houses, buildings, or lands to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof; and for the like purpose, it shall be lawful for the Justices, or any person or persons appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, to enter and inspect and measure such houses, buildings, or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of such their intention to the occupier thereof; and whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Justice of the Peace, or any person appointed by the Justices as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such houses, buildings, or lands, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

LXXII. When the valuation and measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided under Section LXIX of this Act, shall have been completed, the Justices shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the said book containing the valuation and measurement and the rate assessed, or a copy of the said book, may be inspected, by advertisement in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English newspapers, and in two Vernacular newspapers, published in Calcutta, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town; and the person in whose custody such book may be, shall permit every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee; and every person who does not claim to be such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

LXXIII. The Justices shall, at the time and in the manner in the preceding Section mentioned, give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation or measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any property previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice

thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be made to the Justices, by application in writing left at their Office three days before the day fixed in the said public notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and upon hearing such appeals the Justices shall make such amendments, if any, in the said assessment and in the said book, as they shall think proper.

LXXIV. After the appeals have been enquired into, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the said book, shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices; and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole three years for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

LXXV. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said book, by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the rate, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any property not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the rate, without notice; and if any amendment shall be made, in case where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal, by application in writing to the Justices left at their Office three days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment.

LXXVI. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new book every three years, but the Justices may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in the book for any period of three years, with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation or measurement and assessment for the three years next following. Provided always that

LXXVII. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under the provisions of this Act, shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace. But no such

LXXVIII. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under the provisions of this Act, shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace. But no such

LXXIX. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under the provisions of this Act, shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace. But no such

appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices.

LXXVIII. The assessment by the Justices of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the preceding Section, shall be final and conclusive.

LXXIX. When any rate is due, the Justices shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property or thing, for which the rate is charged.

LXXX. If the bill is not paid, by the person liable to pay the same, within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Justices may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in the form contained in the Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand,

pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Justices, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, under a warrant in the form contained in the Schedule (D) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Justices. For every notice of demand under this Section which the Justices shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee not exceeding one Rupee, the amount of which shall be in each case fixed by the Justices, shall be paid by such person. Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

LXXXI. The Officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding Section, shall make an inventory of the goods and chattels seized under any such warrant, and shall at the same time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the Schedule (E) to this Act annexed, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said goods and chattels will be sold as therein mentioned.

LXXXII. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Justices, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold under the orders of the Justices, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act, according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the said Schedule.

LXXXIII. The goods and chattels of any person from whom any rate is due, may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in the payment of the money due from such person.

Goods of defaulter, wherever found, may be distrained.

LXXXIV. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house, building, or land remains unpaid, after notice of demand has been duly served, the Justices may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises; and in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

LXXXV. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio*, on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

LXXXVI. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

LXXXVII. Every notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax, or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is addressed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served. Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land, in respect of which a rate is assessed, be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the Town, every such notice, summons, or notice of demand shall be deemed to be duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

LXXXVIII. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax, made under the authority of this Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any Court of Justice.

LXXXIX. The Justices shall carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the

Drainage.

Town as they may think desirable, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and subject to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by him.

XC. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof by notification in the Government Gazette. An annual rate, to be fixed from time to time by the said Lieutenant-Governor, not exceeding two and a half per centum of their annual value, may be imposed upon all houses, buildings, and lands situated within the boundaries so notified, and the same shall be payable by the owners thereof in quarterly instalments. For the purposes of the said rate, the houses, buildings, and lands situated within such boundaries as aforesaid, shall be held to be a part of the Town; and all the provisions of this Act which relate to the assessment and collection of rates payable by owners, shall have effect in respect to such rates.

XCI. It shall be lawful for the Justices, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to erect wharves, jetties, or quays, in any river or canal bordering upon lands which may belong to the Justices. And it shall be lawful for the Justices to levy, upon all goods shipped or landed at any such quays, wharves, or jetties, erected as aforesaid, wharfage, portage, and other fees, according to a scale to be laid down from time to time by the Justices with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

XCII. It shall be lawful for the Officers, appointed by the Justices to superintend the landing and shipment of goods from any quays, wharves, and jetties erected under the provisions of the last preceding Section, to detain any such goods until the wharfage, portage, and other charges due thereon shall have been paid.

XCIII. Clause 1.—For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Justices may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture, on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund under this or any Act passed in that behalf, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest and upon such terms as to the time of re-payment and otherwise as the said Lieutenant-Governor may approve, any sums of money the Justices may require for the objects aforesaid.

Clause 2.—All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the form contained in the Schedule (F) to this Act, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures, shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being, without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Clause 3.—The Justices may at any time, with such consent as aforesaid, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any

monies for the time being due on any debentures issued in pursuance of this Act.

XCIV. It shall be lawful for the Justices to

Justices may keep a Register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

keep in their Office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose they shall divide the Town into such and so many Districts as they shall think fit, and for every such District they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such District.

XCV. Every Registrar shall dwell within the District of which he is

Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the District for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Justices shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the Town.

XCVI. The Justices shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register Books for making entries of all births and deaths which may, take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed: and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

XCVII. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his District after the first day of July 1868,

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths. and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

XCVIII. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this Section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XCIX. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby

Information of births to be given within one month.

Information of death to be given.

Payment of debentures by fresh mortgage of rates.

required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

C. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

CI. At such times and in such manner as shall be directed from time to time by the Justices, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

CII. The Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, deem necessary, and all the expenses incurred shall be defrayed out of the Municipal Fund.

CIII. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more Enumeration Districts.

CIV. At such times as shall be appointed under Section CI of this Act, and as shall be notified in the Official Gazette by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, every occupier of a dwelling-house or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a Schedule, as hereinafter provided, may have been delivered, shall afford such information, in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner, as may, under this Act, be lawfully required of them.

CV. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his District, except as hereinafter provided, and shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation, of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his District, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf. Provided always that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

CVI. The Chairman, when he may deem such a course to be advisable, may cause a Schedule, in such form as shall be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-

Governor, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who he shall have ascertained to be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to such persons as may be duly authorized to demand the same.

CVII. Any Military or Naval Officers in Military and Naval command of bodies of Military or Naval men, or of others, if required, to Wessels of War, or any not as enumerators.

Master of a Merchant Vessel, or Nacoolah or Tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, or Prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of Hotels or Lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed; every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

CVIII. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose and as shall be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

CIX. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government), existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Justices.

CX. The Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, may lay out and make new streets, and may build and construct bridges and tunnels; and may turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up, any public street, and may widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve, any such street; making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any land, houses, or buildings which may be required for any such purposes.

CXI. In laying out or making any new street or in turning, diverting, widening, opening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any public street, in addition to the land required for the carriage-ways and foot-ways thereof, the Justices may purchase also the land necessary for the houses and buildings to form the said street, and may sell and dispose of the same, with such stipulations and conditions as to the class and description of houses or buildings to be erected thereon, as they shall think fit. Provided that, if any

land be taken under the provisions of this Act, compensation shall be made to the owners for any direct or immediate damage which may be done thereby to any adjoining land or buildings of such owner.

CXII. The Justices may agree with the owners of any land or building for the absolute purchase thereof for the purpose of laying out and making new streets, or of widening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any of the public streets, or for any other purpose whatever connected with the conservancy or general improvement of the Town.

CXIII. When there is any hindrance to the acquisition by purchase of any land or building required for the purposes of this Act, the Government of Bengal, upon the representation of the Justices and after such inquiry as may be thought proper, may declare that the land or building is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any laws now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. And the Government of Bengal may vest such land or building in the Justices, on their paying the compensation awarded.

CXIV. The Justices may sell any lands or buildings vested in them by virtue of this Act, or acquired by them for the purposes thereof, either together or in parcels as they may find most convenient and advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the purposes of this Act; and for carrying such sale into effect, the Justices may execute a conveyance of the lands sold to the purchaser, and such conveyance shall be under the common seal of the Justices, and shall be executed in all respects in the manner hereinbefore provided for the execution of contracts, the value or amount of which exceeds five hundred Rupees.

CXV. Whenever any street hereby vested in the Justices shall be discontinued and stopped up under the provisions of Section CX of this Act, the Justices may sell the lands, or such part thereof as shall not be required for the purposes of this Act.

CXVI. The Justices shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, from time to time, cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired; and from time to time may cause the same to be paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewared, or otherwise improved, and the surface thereof to be raised, lowered, or altered, as they may think fit; and may also make

and keep in repair any footways for the use of passengers in any such street, and also from time to time place, on the sides of such foot-ways or otherwise, such fences and posts as may be needed for the protection of foot-passengers.

CXVII. The Justices shall cause the streets, including the foot-ways thereof, to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, and filth of every sort found thereon, to be collected and removed.

CXVIII. The Justices may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, where-

in dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily or otherwise periodically in the said receptacles. Every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as above mentioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

CXIX. Whoever deposits, or permits his servants to deposit, any dust, dirt, dung, ashes; garden, kitchen, or stable refuse; or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, in any street or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of a river-bank whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make Bye-Laws for regulating the making of such deposits, and for the removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit, with the expense of removing it or carrying it away.

CXX. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any street, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

CXXI. The Justices from time to time may fix the hours within which only it shall be lawful to remove any night-soil or other such offensive matter. When the Justices have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also whoever, at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Justices or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel not having a covering proper for preventing the escape of the contents thereof or of the stench therefrom, or who stops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or who does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been stopped or spilled, or who places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter, or who drives or takes or causes to be driven or taken any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street or by any route other than such as shall from time to time be by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

CXXII. The Justices, from time to time, shall appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of the night-soil, dung, and other filth, and the dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish

collected and removed under the authority of this Act; and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act; and, for any of such purposes, the Justices may purchase or take on lease any land or buildings by them considered necessary, or may cause any new building to be made upon any land to be purchased or hired by them.

CXXIII. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth, collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be the property of the Justices, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof, shall be applied to the purposes of this Act.

CXXIV. The Justices, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

CXXV. Whoever builds any wall, or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such street after this Act comes into operation, shall be liable, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Justices shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Justices from allowing any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

CXXVI. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, flags, or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any public street, without the consent in writing of the Justices, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CXXVII. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Justices, shewing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Justices; and whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon, any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and the Justices may, if they think fit, cause any such street, laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered; or may cause any building, erected in any such street otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or if necessary removed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the offender, and be recoverable as hereinafter provided. If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or

width proposed be signified by the Justices within one month, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

CXXVIII. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect, within the Town, any hut or any range or block of huts, on any plot or parcel of ground on which no huts are standing, without previous notice to the Justices; and the Justices may require such hut or huts to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of each line, of such width as the Justices may think proper for salutary ventilation, and to facilitate scavengering, and at such a level as will admit of sufficient drainage. And if any such hut or huts be built without giving such notice to the Justices, or otherwise than as required by the Justices, the Justices may give notice to the builder or builders thereof to take down and remove the same within one month, and if such hut or huts be not taken down or removed according to such notice, the Justices may cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred in doing so shall be paid by the said builder or builders, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXIX. Whenever the Justices are satisfied, from inspection or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town, is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block of huts, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or, at the option of the Justices, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Justices for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Justices with such sanction as aforesaid may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk. And in case such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Justices may cause the said huts to be taken down, or such operations to be performed in respect of such huts, as the Justices may deem necessary to prevent such risk. If such huts be pulled down, the Justices shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected; and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or, if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Justices, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent Court for the payment of the same. The Calcutta Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent Court for that purpose.

CXXX. If any street (not being a public street), or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, mettal, pave,

flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice, and upon non-compliance the Justices may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein; and the expenses incurred by them in so doing shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective premises, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Justices, or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses; and such expense shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Proviso. Provided always that, after such streets shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, on the requisition of the Justices, or by the Justices as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund.

CXXXI. If any street (not being a public street, but being a street over or through which the public have or may hereafter have a right of way) be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, if they think fit, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

CXXXII. The Justices may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow any house or building to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house or building is situated.

CXXXIII. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Justices may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings. Provided always that the Justices shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXXXIV. The Justices shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, building, wall, or place at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

CXXXV. The Justices may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the

entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

CXXXVI. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows put up after this Act comes into operation, which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction; and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such street and cause obstruction, the owner of the premises to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Justices to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction, and in case he neglects so to do, the Justices may make such alteration, and the expense thereof shall be paid by such owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXXVII. If any door, gate, bar, or ground-floor window, put up before this Act comes into operation, is hung or placed so as to open outwards upon any public street and cause obstruction, the Justices may alter the same, so that no part thereof, when open, shall cause an obstruction, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the owners and be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXXVIII. The owner of every house or building in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Justices to that effect, put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house or building, and for discharging the same in such manner as the Justices shall direct, and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that he shall so make default.

CXXXIX. The Justices may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after this Act comes into operation, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, and such owner or occupier shall, within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Justices, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Justices in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same, from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house or building.

Proviso. in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same, from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house or building.

CXL. The Justices may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house or building, in any public street, before this Act comes into operation, to be removed, or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXLI. The Justices may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses or buildings in public streets, to put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades, weather-frames, and the like, to project from any upper-story thereof over the street, to an extent not exceeding five feet from the foundation.

CXLII. The external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings erected or renewed within the Town, after this Act comes into operation, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building, in or near any street, now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain after this Act comes into operation, unless with the consent in writing of the Justices; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue. Any person may give information and institute a prosecution under this Section.

CXLIII. If, in any street, any house, building, or wall, or any thing affixed thereon, be deemed by the Justices to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forth-

with to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Justices shall cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and all the expenses incurred by the Justices shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

CXLIV. If any such house, building, or wall, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the Justices may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, building, or wall, on demand. The Justices, although they sell such materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale, as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

CXLV. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance, the Justices, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the building or some conspicuous part of the premises, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure or enclose the same; and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Justices shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and all expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXLVI. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the Town, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CXLVII. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, within the Town, whether tenanted or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with vegetation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

CXLVIII. The Justices may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering any public road or street, so that they may not exceed the height of seven feet from the level of the road; and to cut and trim all trees which by overhanging any public road or street obstruct the passage, or cause damage thereto; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Justices may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required, and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof shall be paid to them by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXLIX. Whoever within the Town shall keep any pig-stye to the front of any street, not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and whoever shall within the Town, without the permission of the Justices, keep more than ten swine or more than twenty sheep or goats, or ten horned cattle, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CL. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts in, alongside, or under the streets, existing at the time this Act comes into operation or afterwards made, and whether made at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall be vested in and belong to the Justices.

CLI. The Justices, in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if needful, carry such sewers through, across, or under any street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any inclosed or other land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CLII. The Justices shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they see fit, enlarge, alter, arch-over, or otherwise improve, all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them by this Act: and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary. Provided that if, by reason of any

thing done under this Section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Justices shall, at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices shall direct; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLIII. The Justices shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, cleanse and empty the sewers and drains belonging to them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied; and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, they may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other works as may be necessary; and they may also, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with and be emptied into any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purposes as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

CLIV. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow or sewage, or filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished by natural or artificial causes as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

CLV. Whoever, without the written consent of the Justices first obtained, makes or causes to be made any drain into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Justices by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Justices may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit; and all the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the person making such branch-drain; and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLVI. No building shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain vested in the Justices by this Act, without their written consent; and if any building be so erected, the Justices may cause such building to be pulled down, or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending and be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLVII. If any house or building within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Justices by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Justices may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay from such house or building a covered drain or pipe, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall

think necessary for the draining of such house or building; and the expenses incurred by the Justices in respect thereof, if not forthwith paid by the owner, shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLVIII. No house or building shall be here-
Level of houses here- after built within the Town. after built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer either then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers.

CLIX. If any house or building, newly erected or re-built within the Town
House hereafter built to have drains constructed under the orders of the Justices. after this Act comes into operation, have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding Section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house or building, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices may direct; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLX. Before beginning, within the town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Justices notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, shewing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Justices.

CLXI. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice, the Justices shall signify their approval of the proposed levels, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels in lieu thereof within the same time.

CLXII. If such building be begun or made without sending such notice and plan, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Justices within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Justices may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXIII. If the Justices fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels shewn on such plan as aforesaid, and to fix other levels within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to according to the levels shewn on such plan, provided that

such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

CLXIV. All sewers and drains in streets, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Justices, or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation so as to prevent stench. If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Justices, neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Justices may forthwith provide and apply the same; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such sewer or drain, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXV. The Justices may erect on or fix to any house or building such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house or building, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house or building in the neighbourhood.

CLXVI. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse; or any broken glass or earthen-ware, or other rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to any of the Justices, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CLXVII. The Justices may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessities and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

CLXVIII. The Justices may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessities for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts, as they, from time to time, may think proper; and whoever keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehter's depôt without such license, or, having a license for a public necessary or tola mehter's depôt, suffers the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleaning the same, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and the license may be cancelled by the Justice before whom the person is convicted. Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Justices at any time, on giving one month's notice, to cancel any license granted under this Section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

CLXIX. The owner or occupier of any house or building having a privy on his premises, shall have such privy shut out by a

sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and it shall not be lawful for any owner or occupier to keep any privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street. Every owner or occupier who shall omit to comply with, or shall commit any breach of, any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty of ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach. Provided that the Justices may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street, where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

CLXX. All branch-drains, as well within as without the lands or buildings to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Justices, and shall be altered, repaired, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued; and if the

owner of any land or buildings to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, and put the same into good order in the manner required by the Justices, the Justices may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be altered, repaired, and put in good order, and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof, shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXI. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed, after this Act comes into operation, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Justices or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Justices, constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the Justices may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

CLXXII. The Justices, or any Officer appointed by them for the purpose, may inspect any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the premises to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon any lands and buildings, with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be; and if, upon such inspection, it appears that the drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed after this Act comes into operation contrary to the provisions thereof,

the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided; but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Justices or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be; and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good, such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall, in that case, be defrayed by the Justices. Provided, always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an

entry into the zenanas or private apartments appropriated to the females of Hindoo and Mussulman families, for the purpose of such inspection, except by the agency of women.

CLXXIII. Where any notice is required by this Act to be given to the owner or occupier, of any building or land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such building or land, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if the notice cannot be so served, or if there be no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such building or land, and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner. Provided always that, when the owner and his residence are known to the Justices, it shall be their duty, if such owner be residing within the limits of their authority, to cause every notice, required to be given to the owner of any building or land, to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family; and, if the owner be not resident within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post addressed to his residence, and proof of delivery of the notice at the Post Office shall be held to be due service of the same.

CLXXIV. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required to be executed by the owner or occupier of any building or land, and default is made in the execution of such works, the Justices, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXV. If the defaulter be the owner of the building or land, the Justices may, by way of deduct the same from his rent, any action or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the building or land under such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of such occupier; and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to his landlord, so much as is so paid by or recovered from him in respect of any such expenses.

CLXXVI. If the defaulter be the occupier of the building or land, the Justices may, by way of deduct the same from his rent, any action or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such occupier or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the occupier for the time being, from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the building or land under such occupier, and, in default of payment thereof by such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of such owner; and every such owner shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to his landlord, so much as is so paid by or recovered from him in respect of any such expenses.

CLXXVI. No occupier of any building or land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the premises in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon application made to him for that purpose by the Justices, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum demanded of any such occupier is greater than the rent which was due by him at the time of such demand or which has since accrued, shall lie upon such occupier; provided further that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect any special contract, made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

CLXXVII. Whenever default is made by the occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent. owner of any building or land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such building or land may, with the approval of the Justices, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

CLXXVIII. If the occupier of any building or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such building or land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace, upon proof thereof, may give an order in writing, requiring such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such building or land, as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and if, after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order, such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, such occupier shall, for every day during which he so continues to refuse, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and every such owner, during the continuance of such refusal, shall be discharged from any penalties to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in executing such works.

CLXXIX. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, existing at the time this Act comes into operation or afterwards made, laid, erected, and whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things, connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall be vested in and belong to the Justices.

CLXXX. The Justices shall cause all existing public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works used for the supply of water to the inhabitants or for the other purposes mentioned in this Act, to be continued, maintained, and supplied with water; or they shall substitute other such works, and shall cause them to be maintained and supplied with water; and the Justices may, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, from time to time, construct aqueducts and lay pipes for bringing water into the Town, and may provide any number of new tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, and other such water-works for the purpose aforesaid.

CLXXXI. Whoever, except as permitted by the Justices under Section CLXXXIV, bathes in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, or aqueduct belonging to the Justices, or washes or causes to be washed therein, any horse, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or the skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive thing; or throws, puts, or casts, or causes to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing; or causes or suffers to run, drain, or be brought thereinto, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building, or from any ground occupied by him; or does any thing whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted—shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CLXXXII. Whoever, being the proprietor of any gas-works, or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas, or being the occupier or proprietor of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, wilfully does any act connected with the said business, whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works, belonging to the Justices, is fouled or corrupted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and to a further penalty, not exceeding five hundred Rupees, for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice in writing from the Justices in this behalf, and the Justices may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such persons; and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by any thing proceeding from or contained in the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be, and be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided; but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages,

occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Justices.

CLXXXIII. Whoever wilfully or carelessly injures any water-works belonging to the Justices, or unlawfully draws off, diverts, or takes water from any such water-works, or from any water or streams, belonging to the Justices, by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CLXXXIV. The Justices may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghaut or place, or any part of the strand of any river (not being private property), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place; and may also provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks or runs of water for the inhabitants to bathe in, and may also set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

CLXXXV. The Justices may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws to regulate—

For regulating all for any matters and things whatsoever connected with the water to be supplied by them, and the use of such water for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act;

And for regulating the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in the places provided or appointed by them for the purpose of bathing, in such manner as shall appear to the Justices necessary, making due allowance for the habits and customs of the country.

CLXXXVI. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Justices to require, by notice in writing, the owner of the said premises to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXXVII. The Justices are hereby empowered, from time to time, as they shall see fit, to drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all

necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

CLXXXVIII. The Justices, in executing any works directed or authorized by this Act to be made, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works; and, in case of any difference arising between the Justices respectively and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CLXXXIX. When the pavement or surface of any street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Justices, their Officers, or servants, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain, so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up, to be fenced and guarded, and sufficiently lighted during the night.

CXC. If the Justices deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwise alter, the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works, or gas-works, laid in any of the streets, they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Justices direct; provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Justices, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons. And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXCI. If the person to whom any such pipes or works belong or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered, in such manner as the Justices require, the Justices may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

CXCII. Every person intending to build or take down any building, or alter or repair the outward part of any building, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, and having first obtained a license in writing from the Justices so to do, cause sufficient boards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street or footway, and shall continue such board or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Justices, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who begins to build, or to take down, or alter, or repair, any building contrary to the provisions of this Section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any boards, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or board, or to continue the same standing and in good condition as aforesaid during the time aforesaid, or who does not, while the said boards or fences are standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same when directed by the Justices within eight days, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued, after twenty-four hours' notice from the said Justices.

CXCIII. The Justices shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, drains, and lights or drains vested in them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses, and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any of the streets, to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, or other vehicles, cattle or horses, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper; and the Justices shall cause any sewer or drain or other works in streets, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night; and whoever takes down, alters, or removes, any of the said bars, chains, or posts, or extinguishes any light, without the authority or consent of the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CXCIV. No persons shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Justices; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and whoever deposits materials or makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and light such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued, after twenty-four hours' notice from the Justices.

CXCV. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers, the Justices shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expenses of such repair, protection, or enclosure shall be paid to the Justices by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXCVI. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a slaughter-house any place within the Town, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CXCVII. The Justices may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses, and they may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for and with respect to the management, regulation, and charges for the use of such places.

CXCVIII. Every owner or occupier or farmer of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Justices, and (if required so to do by the Justices) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Justices that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified therein, he shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which such default is continued.

CXCIX. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection of all such markets and of all slaughter-houses within the Town, and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once every twenty-four hours.

CC. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Justices or any of their Officers, acting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article, which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or

offered or exposed for sale within the Town as food or drink for man, to grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article, and if it appear to the said Justice, upon the evidence of a competent person, that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order such article to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

CCII. The Justices, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of

butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food, and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCIII. The Justice of the Peace, before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made by virtue of this Act, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to such person under this Act; and the said Justice, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, may declare the license granted under this Act revoked.

CCIII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day, after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CCIV. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used at the time this Act comes into operation for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow—or for boiling offal or blood—or as a soap-house—oil-boiling house—dyeing house—tannery—brick, pottery, or lime-kiln—sago manufactory—or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise—or as a yard or depot for hay, straw, wood, or coal—shall, within three months after this Act comes into operation, register the same at the Office of the Justices, in a book

to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said three months and after eight days' notice from the Justices, uses any such place without the same being registered, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day during which the offence is continued.

CCV. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding Section, except under a license from the

Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CCVI. The Justices may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection of every place within the Town used for any of the purposes mentioned in Section CCIV, and for the management and conduct of such business, whether the same be newly established or not, in such manner as they may think necessary and proper, in order to prevent or diminish the noxious or injurious or offensive effect thereof.

CCVII. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Justices that any place licensed under Section CCVI or CCV, or registered under Section CCIV of this Act, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month; and whoever, after the expiration of that time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding two hundred Rupees, for every day during which it shall be so used.

CCVIII. The Justices may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial ground and every place used as such; and every such place, and every burning ground, existing at the time this Act comes into operation, shall, within one month after this Act shall have come into operation, be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorised, to control the same, by order of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said time, knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not so registered as a burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCIX. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church or chapel or other place of public worship, built after this Act comes into operation, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private,

Power to Justices to enter and inspect slaughter-houses, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

Penalty for establishing such trades without license.

Justices to make rules for licensing, registering, &c., places used for such trades.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

Justices may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

Penalty for using slaughter-houses during suspension or revocation of license.

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades carried on within the Town, to be registered.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Justices.

shall be opened, made, or formed after this Act comes into operation, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Government of Bengal, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made, or formed without such license or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CCX. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, the Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided,

Justices to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

ed, that any burial ground or place of burial, or any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto, and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, it shall not be lawful, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, to bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpses in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate; and whoever, after due publication of such certificate as hereinafter provided, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided

Proviso.

always that every such certificate shall be published in the Government Gazette, and that a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

CCXI. Notwithstanding any such certificate

Justice may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

as in the preceding Section mentioned, where by usage or otherwise there is at the time this Act comes into operation any right of interment, in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment, has been purchased or acquired before this Act comes into operation, it shall be lawful for the Justices, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, to grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

CCXII. The Justices may, from time to time,

Justice may provide out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CCXIII. The Justices may, in manner here-

Justice to make bye-laws for regulation of burial and burning grounds.

in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection and regulation of burial and burning grounds, and may thereby prescribe rules as to the depth of graves and places of interment, and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning grounds, due regard being had to the religious usages of the several classes of the community.

CCXIV. The Justices shall, for the purposes

Power to enter upon lands for the purposes of this Act.

of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset,

to enter into and upon any building or land, as well for the purpose of making any survey or inspection which they may be entitled to make, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry or of any thing done in any part of such building or land in pursuance of this Act. Provided that, except when herein otherwise provided,

Proviso.

the Justices or their Officers shall not enter upon any building or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of his or their intention to do so.

CCXV. The Justices, or their Officers or ser-

Power to Justices to enter on lands adjacent to works.

vants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards

of, any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said land to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses. Provided that, before the Justices

Proviso.

make any such temporary use as aforesaid of the land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owners and occupiers of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

CCXVI. Whoever at any time obstructs or

Penalty for obstructing persons employed by the Justices in their duty.

molests any person employed by the Justices, or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of any thing which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act; or removes any

mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

CCXVII. For the purposes of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place within the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, it shall be lawful, whenever a plan for laying any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain shall have been approved by the Government of Bengal, for the Justices and their Officers, with such assistants as they may require, to exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, all the powers which by this Act it is lawful for them to exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing; and it shall also be lawful for any Magistrate of any district, through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, to exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district, as it is, by this Act, lawful for a Justice of the Peace to exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Justices within the Town.

CCXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Justices, from time to time, to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, for the several purposes for which bye-laws are authorised by this Act to be made; and also to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to such confirmation, for the guidance and control of persons employed by them and for preserving order and cleanliness in the Town, and for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act. Provided that no such bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no penalty for any one infringement of such bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that, in the case of a continuing infringement, no penalty shall exceed ten Rupees for each day after notice from the Justices of such infringement.

CCXIX. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall have effect until the same is confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

CCXX. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the Government Gazette in English and in Bengalee, at least seven times, nor till the space of one month has elapsed since the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law shall be kept at the Office of the Justices; and all persons may, at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five

o'clock in the afternoon, inspect such copy without fee or reward.

CCXXI. Such bye-laws, when confirmed, shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Bengalee, and a copy thereof, in English and in Bengalee, shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Justices.

CCXXII. All Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of such bye-laws, when the same shall have been confirmed and published as aforesaid.

CCXXIII. The Justices shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by this Act, or by any bye-law made under this Act, and of the amount of every such penalty, and shall cause such particulars, in English, Bengalee, and Oor-doo, to be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Justices.

CCXXIV. The Justices may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund. But nothing in this Section shall be held to hinder any person from prosecuting any other person for any nuisance.

CCXXV. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which is, or but for this Act would be deemed to be, a nuisance at common law, nor to exempt any person, guilty of a nuisance at common law, from prosecution or action in respect thereof.

CCXXVI. No action shall be brought against the Justices, or any of their Officers, or any person acting under the direction of the Justices, for any thing done or intended to be done under the powers of this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the Office of the Justices, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff, and of his attorney or agent in the cause; and upon the trial of any such action the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action, except such as is stated in the notice so delivered; and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant; and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given shall, before action brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action,

No action to be brought against Justices or their Officers until after one month's notice of cause of action.

Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the Office of the Justices, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff, and of his attorney or agent in the cause; and upon the trial of any such action the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action, except such as is stated in the notice so delivered; and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant; and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given shall, before action brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action,

by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

CCXXVII. The Justices may make compensation, out of the Municipal Fund, to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Justices, their Officers, or servants, under and by virtue of this Act.

CCXXVIII. When any license is granted under the provisions of Sections CLXVIII or CXCVI of this Act, authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under Section CXXV for making any temporary erection, or under Section CXLI for putting up any projection, the Justices may charge a fee for such license or permission; and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be from time to time adjusted by the Justices with the sanction of the Government, provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of one hundred Rupees. When permission or license is given for the temporary occupation of any ground belonging to the Justices under the provisions of Section CXCII or Section CXCIV, the Justices may charge rent for such ground, according to the time the occupation may continue, at such rates as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Government of Bengal.

CCXXIX. In all cases where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

CCXXX. In any case referred to a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Judge, on the application of either party, to summon the other party to appear before him, at a time and place to be named in such summons; and every such summons shall be served by delivering the original, or a copy thereof, to the person summoned, or by leaving the same at his usual or last known place of abode, with some adult male member or servant of his family. Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such Judge to hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, to examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such enquiry shall be in the discretion of such Judge, who shall determine the amount thereof.

CCXXXI. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same, within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Judge, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such party; and the overplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose goods shall have been distrained.

CCXXXII. Instead of proceeding by distress or sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CCXXXIII. *Clause 1.*—Every prosecution under this Act may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace, except in cases otherwise provided for, and every fine or penalty imposed under or by virtue of this Act or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered by a summary proceeding before a Justice of the Peace, upon information exhibited by order of the Justices, and, in default of payment of such fine or penalty, the same may be levied, under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace, by distress and sale of the goods of such offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII of 1856 (for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (to amend Act XIII of 1856), or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being.

Clause 2.—Every prosecution under Clause 2 of Section XVII of this Act shall be instituted in such manner as a prosecution under Section CLXI of the Indian Penal Code would be instituted, and before such Magistrate or Court as shall have authority to entertain charges and prosecutions in reference to the said last mentioned Section, and not otherwise.

CCXXXIV. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine or penalty is imposed by virtue of this Act, may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder—or, if he makes no award to the informer, the whole of such fine or penalty,—to be paid to the Justices, to be by them applied to the purposes of this Act.

CCXXXV. No person shall be liable to any fine or penalty under this Act, for any offence made cognizable before a Justice of the Peace, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace within two months next after the commission of such offence.

CCXXXVI. If, through any act, neglect, or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this Act, any damage to the property of the Justices shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage, as well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted; and on non-payment of such damage on demand, the same shall be levied by distress, and such Justice of the Peace shall issue his warrant accordingly.

CCXXXVII. If, through any act, neglect, or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this Act, any damage to the property of the Justices shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage, as well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted; and on non-payment of such damage on demand, the same shall be levied by distress, and such Justice of the Peace shall issue his warrant accordingly.

CCXXXVII. It shall be the duty of all Police Officers to give immediate information to the Justices, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Act. Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, or if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police Officer in question shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given; and such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

CCXXXVIII. If the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have declared the boundaries thereof by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, then Sections CL to CLXVI, both inclusive, of this Act, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared; and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said Sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all penalties payable under the said Sections and under the provisions of this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by Section LXXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

CCXXXIX. Whenever the Justices shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which, under Sections CXXX, CLVII, and CLIX of this Act, the owners of any premises, houses, or buildings are required to execute, the Justices may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or, if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered by the same process by which rates may be recovered under this Act.

CCXL. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of July 1863.

SCHEDULE A.—(Referred to in Section XXXVII.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES, HORSES, PONIES, AND MULES.

	Rupees.
	per half year.
For every 4-wheel Carriage on springs, drawn by 2 horses	12 0 0
If more than one such Carriage, then for every such Carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.	

For every 4-wheel Carriage on springs, drawn by one horse, or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands	6 0 0
If more than one such Carriage, then for every such Carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.	
For every 2-wheel Carriage on springs	6 0 0
For every Horse (not a Race Horse)	6 0 0
For every Race Horse	12 0 0
For every Pony under thirteen hands, or Mule	2 0 0
Ponies under eleven hands, and Children's Carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.	

SCHEDULE B.—(Referred to in Sections XLVII and LI.)

LICENSE ON TRADES AND CALLINGS.

	Yearly.
Class I.	
Every Joint Stock Company	100 Rs.
Class II.	
Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, Wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent; and every Practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court	50 "
Every Owner or Farmer of a Hapt or Bazar	
Every Owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws; and every Auctioneer	
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section LV at 100 Rupees a month or upwards	
Class III.	
Every Broker or Dalal employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight	
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon	
Every keeper of a Spirit Shop, Punch House, or Billiard Room, Wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depot	
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section LV at more than 25 Rupees, but less than 100 Rupees a month	25 "
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section CCIV or CCV	
Every Pleader, Mookhtear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.	

Class IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging-house keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a Brick-house, but not included in Class II or Class III

Every keeper of a permanent Stall at a daily public Market or in a Chowk 12 Rs.

Every Poddar or Money Changer...
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class

Class V.

Every keeper of a Shop not included in any other Class, and every Dalal not included in Class III
Every Pedlar, Hawker, and Box-wallah 4 "

Class VI.

All other itinerant dealers 1 "

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business and may come under more than one of the designations in this Schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Justices; and in the case of a Firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by, any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the Firm.

SCHEDULE C.—(referred to in Section LXXX.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of _____ due from* [you] as owner (or occupier) (here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed) for the months of _____ 186 ; and that, if the sum due, together with _____ for this notice, is not paid into the Office of the said Justices at _____ or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Justices within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L. S.) (Signature of the Chairman,
Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.)

Date _____

* In the case of a demand under Section LXXXIV, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

SCHEDULE D.—(referred to in Section LXXX.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

WHEREAS _____ of _____ has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) (or rates and taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 186 , although the said sum has been duly demanded _____ writing from the said _____ and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand; This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said _____ (or as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on

the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of _____ Rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted, out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of _____ Rupees, and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said _____ you are to certify the same to us, together with this Warrant.

(L. S.) (Signature of the Chairman,
Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.)

SCHEDULE E.—(referred to in Section LXXXI.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(State particulars of goods seized.)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above Inventory for the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 186 ; and that, unless you pay into the Office of the said Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing
the Warrant of distress.)

Date _____

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS UNDER THIS ACT,—(referred to in Section LXXXII.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee.	
	Ra.	As.
Under 5 Rupees ..	0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees	1	0
10 " 15 " "	1	8
15 " 20 " "	2	0
20 " 25 " "	2	8
25 " 30 " "	3	0
30 " 35 " "	3	8
35 " 40 " "	4	0
40 " 45 " "	4	8
45 " 50 " "	5	0
50 " 60 " "	6	0
60 " 80 " "	7	8
80 " 100 " "	9	0
Above 100 " "	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when Peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

[1800]

SCHEDULE F.—(referred to in Section XCIII.)
FORM OF DEBENTURE.

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of
Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 186 .

No.

By virtue of the Act No. VI of 1863 of
the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
for making Laws and Regulations, we, the Justices
of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta incorpo-

rated under the said Act, in consideration of the
sum of Rupees paid to us by A. B. of
promise to pay to the said
or order the said sum of Rupees
after the date hereof, together with in-
terest thereon at the rate of per
centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the
day of and the

day of.

(Signature of the Chairman
or Vice-Chairman, and two Justices
of the Peace.)

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections XCVI and XCVII.)

18

BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections XCVI and XCVII.)

18

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

C. BOUTINOT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[1801]

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4003.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1863.

Notification.—Major B. Ford made over charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Amherst District, to Mr. J. F. Fallon on the 7th of May 1863, and Mr. Fallon made over charge thereof to Captain T. C. Hamilton on the 14th idem.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 377.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 16th June 1863.

Notification.—Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, Bhundara, has been placed in charge of the current duties of the Deputy Commissioner's Office during the employment of Mr. J. H. Master on Settlement duty.

No. 383.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Beach, in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Chanda, has been placed in charge of the Treasury in that Station, with effect from the 10th February last.

No. 39.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 17th June 1863.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers in the Commission of the Central Provinces with the powers specified opposite their names:—

NAMES.	DIGNIFICATION.	POWERS.
Lieut. C. H. Plowden ...	Assistant Commissioner, Bhundara, in charge current duties of Deputy Commissioner's Office.	Section I. of Act XV. of 1862.
Mr. E. Macgregor ...	Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Chindwarra District.	Clause 14. of Act XXV. of 1861.
Major H. T. Bartlett ...	Carloachment Joint Magistrate, Sangor.	Ditto ditto.
Muksoodul Hossain ...	Officiating Tehsildar of Jabbpore.	Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

No. 388.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon

J. H. Lees, M. D., of the 31st Regiment (Punjab) Native Infantry, to be Civil Surgeon at Akyab.

C. U. AIRCHISON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.

No. 915.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 22nd June 1863.

The Reverend H. W. Crofton, Chaplain of Rangoon, has obtained leave of absence from the 8th instant to the date of the sailing of the next Mail Steamer, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

No. 184.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd June 1863.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to confer the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class, on Acting Tehsildars Hussain Alee, of Lickberpore, and Nazim Alee, of Dostpore, Zillah Fyzabad, in Oudh.

No. 312.

POLITICAL.

With reference to General Order, dated 13th February last, No. 164, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. G. Bullock as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, and of Mr. J. Henderson as Consular Agent for the same Government at Bassein.

No. 313.

With reference to General Order, dated 3rd February last, No. 139, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. A. Regnaud as Acting Consular Agent for France at Cochin.

No. 926.

GENERAL.

Major R. T. Leigh, Assistant Commissioner, First Class, in British Burmah, has obtained two months privilege leave of absence from the afternoon of the 7th ultimo, the date on which he was relieved by Lieutenant W. C. Plant of the charge of the Treasury and Sub-Division of Thayetmyo.

No. 927.

Major F. L. Magniac, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, assumed charge of his duties on the 11th ultimo.

No. 928.

Mr. J. H. Master, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Bhundara, in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner.

[1802]

No. 930.

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, availed himself, on the 26th April last, of the leave granted to him in General Order, dated 5th instant, No. 849.

No. 931.

Captain E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Secapore, in Oudh, resumed charge of the District from Mr. H. G. Sparks, Assistant Commissioner, on the 1st instant.

No. 934.

Captain D. W. Wise, Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, joined the Head-Quarters of the Agency on the 24th ultimo.

No. 935.

Mr. St. George Tucker, Commissioner of the Khyrakad Division, in Oudh, returned to his duties on the 1st instant, from the leave granted to him in General Order, dated 6th March last, No. 393.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
Deikavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, Conston- sia.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
Parry, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Sadlier, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, the 16th June 1863.

No. 77A. of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment in the Punjab Irregular Force :—

1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. S. Maclean, doing Duty Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Second in Command, vice Captain Gillespie, proceeded to Europe on private affairs.

No. 78A. of 1863.—*Erratum.*—In General Order by the Governor General, No. 45A., dated 29th April 1863, for "Major A. D. Dickens, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, to be Officiating Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack, Stud, and Clothing Accounts," read *Major A. D. Dickens, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, to be Officiating Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.* Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

Simla, the 17th June 1863.

No. 79A. of 1863.—The following transcript of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 176 of the 9th May 1863, is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 9th May 1863.

MILITARY.

No. 170.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

MY LORD,—With reference to your Military Letter No. 40, dated 22nd January 1863, I have to inform you that when the authorized number of Colonels' allowances fixed for the Staff Corps, viz., one to thirty Officers of all ranks, has been completed by the succession of Officers, who have served twelve years in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that vacancies shall be filled up as they occur, according to seniority, without requiring a qualifying term of service.

2. You are correct in assuming that it was not intended by my Despatch of the 31st of July 1862 to set aside the provisions of my previous Despatch of the 31st December 1861.

[1863]

3. The meaning of the passage quoted in your letter from my Despatch of 31st July 1862 would have been more fully expressed by the introduction of the words "at present"—"as-at present in the Staff Corps."

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. Wood.

No. 804. of 1863.—In publishing for general information the following copy of a Despatch, No. 175 of the 16th ultimo, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to call attention to the necessity for all applications from Colonels of Artillery and Engineers, who may be desirous of retiring with the Annuity now sanctioned, being sent in to the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies on or before the 31st August next:—

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 16th May 1863.

MILITARY.

No. 175.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

MY LORD,—Para. 1. REPRESENTATIONS have been at various times submitted to Her Majesty's Government by the Senior Officers of the late Indian Artillery relating to the reduction in the number of Colonels' allowances allotted to those Corps, and the alleged injury inflicted upon them by the consequent retardation of the period at which they may attain that allowance.

2. As regards the Officers of the Corps of Artillery and Engineers generally, Her Majesty's Government are satisfied that the changes that have been made in the organization of these Corps have been attended with advantage to the Officers at large, commensurate with the heavy expenditure which has been incurred for this purpose by the Government.

3. The changes made as regards the ranks of Colonel Commandant and Colonel, the abolition of the grades of Major and Second Lieutenant, and the introduction of that of Second Captain in 1858, were measures which gave great promotion to the Officers of Artillery and Engineers, but were attended with great expense.

4. The reduction in the number of Colonels with Colonels' allowances was the only feature in the re-organization which was calculated to affect injuriously the prospects of a certain limited class of Officers of long standing and high rank, who are so circumstanced that the mere promotion or immediate chance of promotion from Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel does not fully compensate for the retardation of their prospects of attaining the Colonel's allowance.

5. It is unreasonable to expect that extensive changes, such as have been lately effected in the Indian Army, should be carried out without affecting to some extent individual prospects, but Her Majesty's Government have been desirous of removing, as far as possible, all just grounds of complaint, and therefore, with a view to meet the present case, it has been determined, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to offer at once a limited number of increased retiring pensions to each Brigade of Royal (late Indian) Artillery, and Battalion of Royal (late Indian) Engineers, with a view to giving the means of immediate retirement to those of the older Officers who may wish to retire from the Service.

6. It appears to me that this measure will fairly meet the case of these Officers, and by still further accelerating the promotion in the Corps at large will remove all just grounds of complaint from the remaining Officers.

7. You are therefore authorized to offer an Annuity of £200 to one Regimental Colonel in each Brigade of Royal Artillery and Battalion of Royal Engineers above mentioned, in addition to the pension to which, by the Regulations of the Indian Service, he may be entitled.

8. These Annuities* will be allotted to appli-

Bengal	Artillery	...	7	cants according to
Madras	"	...	4	seniority in their
Bombay	"	...	3	respective Cadres,
Bengal	Engineers	...	8	and in order to
Madras	"	...	2	give to the whole
Bombay	"	...	2	of the Officers con-

cerned the opportunity of expressing their intention of accepting the Annuity (if available for them) or otherwise, it will be necessary to name a prospective date up to which applications will be received; and with a view of giving sufficient time to all Officers concerned both in India and in England, I have resolved, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to inform the Colonels of Artillery and Engineers now in England that their applications to retire under this arrangement must be received at the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies on or before the 31st of August next, that their claims to be considered to come within the operation of the order as Regimental Colonels will be determined by the rank they actually hold on the records of the Adjutant-General's Office on that day, and that the retirements under this order will date from the 1st September next.

9. You will, therefore, in notifying this order to the Officers of the several Corps in India, adopt the same date and rules for their guidance.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. Wood.

H. W. NORTON, Lieut.-Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

with the Governor General.

[1804]

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 20th June 1863.

No. 413 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Surgeon-Major Allan Webb, { For eighteen
M. D., F. R. C. S. L., of the { months, under
Medical Department, Presi- { the new Regula-
dency Surgeon ... tions.

Port William, the 22nd June 1863.

No. 414 of 1863.—The promotions of the under-mentioned Native Officers, announced in Government General Order No. 1009 of the 10th November 1862, is to be held to have effect from the 22nd instead of from the 1st May 1861 as previously notified:—

35th (Myapoorie) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Ankar Sing.
" Sewrjubuccus Tewarry.
" Shuick Pear Bux.
Jemadar Achraj Sing.
" Thakoor Dewarry
" Bhowany Sing.

No. 415 of 1863.—Mr. Charles Jordan Carty, Civil Second Assistant, Senior Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. James Peyton, Civil Second Assistant, Junior Grade, is promoted to the Senior Grade from the 1st instant, vice Mr. Carty, resigned.

No. 416 of 1863.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 16th instant, the services of the under-mentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Lieutenant W. G. Maitland, of the late 39th Native Infantry, doing duty with the Kamroop Regiment.

Lieutenant C. L. Prendergast, of the General List, Infantry, doing duty with the Kamroop Regiment.

No. 417 of 1863.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Juggobundo Bose, M. D., Second Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the Rules passed by Government, in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1840, promoted to the Second Class from the 25th April 1863.

No. 418 of 1863.—The following Extracts from the London Gazette of the 21st and 28th April 1863 are published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE; PALM MALL,
21st April 1863.

20th Hussars.—Captain Thomas Theophilus Boileau, on appointment, from 2nd Bengal European Cavalry, should have been described as Captain and Brevet-Major instead of Captain only as previously stated.

105th Foot.—Ensign Henry William Aylmer Willins has been permitted to revert to the General List of unposted Officers of the Madras Army, he having been gazetted to a Lieutenancy on that List prior to his appointment to the 105th Foot.

WAR OFFICE; PALM MALL,
26th April 1863.

20th Hussars.—Captain Warner, on appointment, from late 2nd Bengal European Cavalry, should have been described as Captain and Brevet-Major Ashton Cromwell Warner in Gazette of 30th September 1862.

No. 419 of 1863.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, grounded on the long and meritorious services of the under-mentioned Native Officer, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet pay of his rank being continued to him, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment:—

Subadar-Major Goordial Singh, late of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 420 of 1863.—With reference to the Notification issued from the Public Works Department, No. 70 of this date, the services of Lieutenant C. Fraser, of Her Majesty's 13th Foot, Assistant Engineer of the Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 58.

Simla, the 15th June 1863.

Notifications.—Probationary Assistant Overseer Nussur Ali, attached to the Southern Road Division, Central Provinces, is appointed permanently to the Department as an Assistant Overseer.

No. 59.

Mr. E. J. Mearns, Executive Engineer, Fourth Class, attached to the Eastern Road Division, Central Provinces, is transferred to Bengal.

Mr. A. Wilson, Executive Engineer, Second Class, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Irrigation Works to the Eastern Road Division.

No. 60.

The 16th June 1863.

Lieutenants W. P. Tomkins, J. Dundas, and H. Trotter, of the Royal Engineers, are appointed Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department, and posted to Bengal to fill vacancies in the strength of the Department.

No. 61.

Mr. E. L. Gilbert, Overseer, attached to the Singapore Division, Bengal, having passed the prescribed examination for the Engineer Grade of the Public Works Department, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer and transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

G. CHESNEY, Major,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

[1863.]

GENERAL & ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 68.

Fort William, the 20th June 1863.

Notification.—Assistant Overseer Sergeant W. B. Wallace, of the Rangoon Division, is removed from the Public Works Department in anticipation of re-land to his Corps.

No. 69.

The 22nd June 1863.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 52, dated Simla, 29th May 1863, for "Lieutenant C. Faber, Her Majesty's 13th Foot," read "Lieutenant C. Fraser, Her Majesty's 13th Foot."

No. 70.

Notification.—With reference to Notification No. 52, dated Simla, 29th May 1863, the services of Lieutenant C. Fraser, of Her Majesty's 13th Foot, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 71.

The 23rd June 1863.

Assistant Overseer Corporal F. McGavin, Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders, attached to the Public Works Department, in Mysore, having obtained his discharge from Her Majesty's Military Service on the 31st March 1863, is retained in the Public Works Department in his present grade as a Civil Subordinate from the 1st April 1863.

J. P. BEADLE, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abrus, Domingo	... Steamer	" Nemesis."
Augustin, John	... "	" Enterprise."
Cesar, Augustus	... "	" Temeserin."
Coco, P.	... "	" Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	... "	" Queen."
Comlate, Victor	... "	" Nemesis."
DeCroz, D.	... "	" Enterprise."
Domingos, M.	... "	" Nemesis."
Domingo	... "	" Queen."
Fairclough, R.	... Gunner, Steamer	" Madagascar."
Francis, J.	... Steamer	" Nemesis."
Gomez, A.	... "	" Queen."
Gomez, A.	... "	" Madagascar."
Gomez, R.	... "	" Queen."
Gomez, A.	... "	" Hooghly."
Green, T.	... 2nd Class Engineer, Steamer	" Philagethon."
Harley, H. L.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer	" Nemesis."
Higgs, T.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer	" Enterprise."
Hunt, W.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer	" Temeserin."
Jones, M.	... Steamer	" Enterprise."
Lawrence, A.	... Petty Officer, Steamer	" Madagascar."
Massiah, J.	... Steamer	" Enterprise."
Miguel, P.	... "	" Nemesis."
Norton, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer	" Temeserin."
Pyra, P.	... Steamer	" Madagascar."
Reanna, P.	... "	" Queen."
Sheriff, E.	... "	" Madagascar."
Smith, J.	... "	" Queen."
Symonds, R.	... "	" Enterprise."
Thompson, J.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer	" Plato."

Burma Medals with Clasp for Pegu.

Bondle, G. H.	... Apothecary, Steamer	" Mahanuddy."
Bell, C.	... Clerk in charge, Steamer	" Plato."
Conway, M.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer	" Damoodah."
Davieson, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer	" Mahanuddy."
Denton, H. W.	... 2nd Officer, Surveying Vessel	" Krishna."
Eckley, E.	... "	" "
Evans, G. W.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer	" Damoodah."
Godfrey, W.	... Purser's Steward, Steamer	" Serbuddah."
Godwin, M. F.	... Clerk, Steamer	" India."
Halchinton, J.	... A. B., Steamer	" Plato."
Hood, J. H.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer	" Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	... Boatman, " Philagethon."	
Kennedy, J.	... Boatman, Steamer	" Fire Queen."
Laxson, W. S.	... Surgeon, Steamer	" Prosperina."
Lodge, W.	... A. B., " Temeserin."	
Lowrey, W.	... A. B., " Temeserin."	
MacKay, J.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer	" Hugh Lindsay."
Main, G.	... A. B., Steamer	" Temeserin."
Middleton, J.	... 3rd Engineer, Steamer	" Prosperina."
Miller, J. M.	... Surgeon, " Fire Queen."	
Pope, J.	... Gunner, Steamer	" Plato."
Ramsbotham, W.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer	" Plato."
Rean, J. R.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer	" Enterprise."
Rean, J. T.	... Midshipman, Steamer	" Enterprise."
Tasmin, M.	... Commander, Steamer	" Philagethon."
Thompson, R. E.	... Surgeon, Steamer	" Plato."
Touze, W. R.	... 3rd Officer, Steamer	" Enterprise."
Twisden, F.	... Midshipman, Steamer	" Plato."
Wendley, J.	... Midshipman, Steamer	" Temeserin."
Brown, William	... Ganges Flatilla.	
Sanderson, R.	... Civil Services.	

Lucknow Medals.

JOHN G. REDDIE,
Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 4912.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 16th June 1863.—Mr. C. G. Baker, v. c., to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca.

Major A. G. Forsyth to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad.

Mr. A. King to officiate as Superintendent of Salt Chowkies in the Western Division.

The 18th June 1863.—Captain T. Lamb to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop.

Lieutenant A. Andrew to officiate as Second Class Deputy Commissioner of Durrung.

Mr. C. P. Bruce, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Mungledye, is transferred temporarily to Tezpor.

Lieutenant A. N. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Mungledye, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burpetah, to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

Baboo Goonabhiram Surmah Boorooah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Burpetah, and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

The following Gentlemen to be Members of the Committee of the Howrah General Hospital:—

Mr. D. W. Campbell.

" A. Bell.

" W. Bourne.

" C. Denham.

Mr. O. S. Stack to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Kishnaghur.

The 20th June 1863.—Mr. J. Tweedie to officiate as Superintendent of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Major H. M. Boddam, now absent on leave, to be First Class Deputy Commissioner of Hazarrah.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Oakes, now on leave, to be Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga.

[1806]

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga.

Lieutenant R. C. Money to be Second Class Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom.

Mr. W. E. Ward to the charge of the Sub-Division of Sasseeram, and to exercise the powers, under Section I., Act X. of 1854, in addition to the powers he already exercises in Shahabad. Mr. Ward is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. F. G. Millett to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 20th June 1863.*—Mr. A. Bond, Assistant Salt Agent of Balasore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Dinnoobundhoo Nyarutun, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Nobinkissen Paulit, Officiating Principal Sudder Ameen of Backergunge, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. D. Ward, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, for three months, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 19th June 1863.*—The leave granted to Major J. L. Nation, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rajshahye, on the 13th ultimo, is cancelled at his request.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 20th June 1863.*—In accordance with the provisions of Section XLVII. of Act V. of 1861, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that any authority which now is or may be exercised by the Magistrate of each of the Districts named in the margin

Nuddea. Jessore.	} In the Nuddea Division.	man, or other Village
Cuttack. Balasore. Pooree.		Police Officer, for the pur-
	} In the Cuttack Division.	poses of Police, shall be
		exercised, subject to the
		general control of the
		Magistrate of the District, by the District
		Superintendent of Police.

A. EDEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 131.

The 18th June 1863.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the site of a Lock-up in the Sub-Division of Kooshteah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land is required, measuring about four beegahs in extent, and situated in Mouzah Bharooopara. The land is bounded on the North by Sookoor Mahomed's Jote; on the South by Ramjan Baparee and Jumeer Biswas' Jote; on the East by Buklar Mandul's Jote; and on the West by Jumeer Biswas' Jote.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section II. of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

No. 132.

Transfer.—Serjeant J. Smee, Assistant Overseer, is transferred from the First Division of the Grand Trunk Road to the Upper Assam Division.

No. 133.

Appointment.—Baboo Khetterath Ghosal, a Probationary Sub-Overseer of the Second Class, Third Grade, attached to the Balasore Division, is appointed permanently in that grade to the Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal.

No. 134.

The 20th June 1863.

Transfers.—The following Transfers are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal:—

Mr. F. W. Mann, Sub-Engineer of the First Class, from the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, to the Presidency Division.

Mr. R. Colles, Sub-Engineer of the Third Class, from the Second Division of the Grand Trunk Road to the Ramghur Division.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Assistant Supervisor, from the Presidency Division to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

Serjeant A. Forsyth, Probationary Assistant Overseer, from the Ramghur to the Dinapore Division.

E. L. OMBARKER, Col., R. E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the Public Works Dept.

[1807]

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. PROVINCES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—No. 701A.—Nynee Tal, the 4th June 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is invested with the powers of a Deputy Collector for the trial of suits under Acts X. of 1859, and XIV. of 1862, in the District of Cawnpore :—

Madhopershad, Tehseldar of Sarh, Saleempore.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 2131A.—Nynee Tal, the 2nd June 1863.—The following Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements of the Nynee Tal Municipal Commissioners for the year 1862-63 is published for general information :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursement.	Amount.
	Ra. As. P.		Ra. As. P.
Cash Balance 1st May 1863	1,473 12 9	Repairs to Roads	4,503 14 9
Sales of Sites	300 0 0	Police Establishment	1,171 6 8
Taxes on Area	2,391 9 2	Committee Servants	824 14 10
Taxes on rental at 4 per cent.	3,649 8 0	Conservancy	565 8 0
Abkaree and Drugs	4,204 0 0	Donation to Dispensary	850 6 3
Fines	229 10 7	Mission debt with interest in full	3,115 0 0
Bathing-room Subsn.	263 0 0	Buildings and repairs to ditto	1,900 15 8
Bazar Taxes	978 8 7	Miscellaneous	1,153 0 3
Shambles and Cattle Pound	323 5 3	Cash Balance in hand	581 15 11
Miscellaneous	276 8 0	Balance to be realized	
Rent of Assembly Rooms	517 2 0	from Captain Anderson Rs. 300	
Arrears of Government Allowance to Dispensary	60 0 0	Ditto from Hacket Court „ 603	
			900
Total Receipts, Rupees	14,667 0 4	Total Disbursements, Rupees	14,667 0 4

No. 2152A.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Nynee Tal Municipal Committee for the ensuing year :—

General Story, C. B. ... Chairman.
 Reverend Sloggett, B. A. ... Member.
 Motee Ram Sah, ... Ditto.
 Koondun Lall Sah, ... Ditto.
 Captain J. Fisher, ex-officio ... Ditto.

No. 2173A.—The 4th June 1863.—One month's privilege leave of absence, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, is granted to Major G. T. Carnegie, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Futtchghur, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

With the consent of the Officer Commanding the Station at Futtchghur, Captain C. F. Hicks, late 5th European Regiment, doing duty with Her Majesty's 10th Native Infantry at that Station, is, as a temporary arrangement, placed in charge of the duties of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Futtchghur, in addition to his own, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Major G. T. Carnegie.

No. 2177A.—Mr. R. Simson is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces from the 14th April last, the date from which Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B., has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oude.

That portion of the Notification, No. 2007A., dated 18th ultimo, by which Mr. Simson was appointed Magistrate and Collector of Bijnore is hereby cancelled.

Mr. H. B. Henderson is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Bijnore from the 17th April last, the date on which the preparatory leave granted to Mr. J. Vane Agnew expired, but will continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Jounpoor until further orders.

No. 2190A.—The 6th June 1863.—Notification No. 1870, dated 30th April last, issued from the General Department, by which Mr. M. W. Sandys, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Moradabad, was transferred in the same capacity to Meerut, is hereby cancelled.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,
 R. SIMSON,
 Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—No. 242A.—Nynee Tal, the 30th May 1863.—Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence for two months, on Medical Certificate, is granted to Mr. T. H. Shaw, Assistant Accountant, Second Class, commencing from the 27th ultimo.

No. 302A.—The 4th June 1863.—Notification.—The following Transfers and Appointment are made in the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces :—

Major G. E. Watson, Officiating Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, Public Works, to be Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Public Works, vice Major F. Alexander, who has proceeded to Europe on leave for twenty months.

Captain J. T. Tovey, Officiating Executive Engineer, Agra and Bombay Road, to be Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, Public Works, vice Major Watson.

Mr. T. Login, Superintendent of the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Agra and Bombay Road.

Mr. A. W. Brind, Deputy, Superintendent, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is placed in charge of that Division, vice Mr. T. Login, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 309A.—*The 5th June 1863.—Dismissal.*—Sub-Overseer Hizibur Ally, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, is dismissed from his appointment for absenting himself without leave.

No. 317A.—*The 6th June 1863.—Notification.*—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Mooradabad District:—

Mr. A. Boulderson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. M. Sandys, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

No. 321A.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Budaon District:—

Mr. H. R. Clarke, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. J. R. Reid, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Captain A. F. Corbett, District Superintendent of Police.

No. 330A.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Cawnpore District:—

Mr. R. D. Spedding, Assistant Magistrate Member and Secretary.

Mr. J. Churcher, Honorary Magistrate, Bilhour, Member.

Beharee Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Ghatampur, Member.

Kindar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Russoolabad, Member.

No. 337A.—Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Furruckabad District, *vice* Mr. A. Boulderson, transferred to Mooradabad.

No. 342A.—Lieutenant B. J. Parsons, Deputy Superintendent, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, is hereby declared competent to exercise the powers of a Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, under Act VII. of 1845, under the directions and on the responsibility of the several Superintendents of the Divisions to which he may be from time to time attached.

No. 344A.—*Leave of Absence.*—Six months' leave of absence on private affairs, without pay, is granted to Mr. J. H. Powell, Assistant Accountant, Second Class, from the 1st instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 347A.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified, for general information, that that portion of the Road along the left bank of the Eastern Jumna Canal, which lies between the Solimpoor Bridge and the Grand Trunk Road Viaduct Bridge, (being a strip of land 1,008 feet long and 25 feet wide, occupying 25,200 superficial feet or 2 roods, 12½ poles), will be henceforth a public thoroughfare.

No. 350A.—*Leave of Absence.*—Privilege leave of absence for one month from the 12th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Lieutenant P. J. Home, Deputy Superintendent, Boolundshahur Branch, Ganges Canal.

No. 2985.—*Mulagbad, the 10th June 1863.—Posting.*—With reference to General Order by the Governor General, Department Public Works,

No. 47, dated 22nd ultimo, Probationary Assistant Overseer Gunner W. Robinson is re-posted to the Agra Division, Public Works.

No. 2936.—*Notification.*—Major C. B. Stuart, Executive Engineer, Third Division, Grand Trunk Road, made over charge of his duties to Mr. J. MacDonald, Assistant Engineer, on the 1st instant, and availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No. 98A, dated 22nd ultimo, on the same date.

No. 2947.—*The 11th June 1863.—Appointment.*—Mr. W. A. Basevi, Civil District Engineer,

Notification No. 2, Benares District, is dated 2nd January last. re-appointed Civil Divisional Engineer of the Benares Division.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORRIS, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 12th June 1863.—Appointment.*—No. 1272.—Fakcer Zahoon-ud-deen, Tehsildar of Lahore, to officiate *as* Extra Assistant Commissioner in the room of Mr. D. C. M. Gordon on sick leave.

T. D. FORBETH,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—*The 16th June 1863.—3RD SIKH INFANTRY.—Promotion.*—No. 126.—Havildar Baluk Sing to be Jemadar in room of Jemadar Hustoos Sing, permitted, in Punjab Order No. 237, dated 4th November 1862, to resign the Service.

No. 127.—The Dera Ghazee Khan Station Order, dated 17th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Hughes, Commanding, directing Assistant Surgeon J. R. Johnson, in Medical charge of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to afford Medical aid also to the 1st Sikh Infantry until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 128.—In continuation of Punjab Order No. 30, dated 17th February 1863, granting pensions to Durbar Soldiers, Havildar Hokeeah and Sepoy Juggoo, are permitted to draw their stipends from the Lahore Treasury instead of the places specified in that Order.

S. BLACK, *Captain,*

Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*The 16th June 1863.—Leave.*—No. 776.—Lieutenant R. H. Palmer, Assistant Engineer, Second Division, Barce Deab Canal, has obtained one month's privilege leave from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

H. MACLEAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Secretary to Govt., Punjab.

[1809]

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the seventh sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Thursday, the 9th of July 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 3,300 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,500
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general Conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the Government and Exchange Gazettes, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th July 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 p. m. of Tuesday, the 14th July 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 p. m. of Friday, the 24th July 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	16th Aug. 1863.	1,800	1,110	3,200
" Monday,	7th Sept. "	1,850	1,440	3,390
" Monday,	8th Oct. "	1,800	1,440	3,390
" Monday,	9th Nov. "	1,800	1,440	3,390
" Monday,	7th Decr. "	1,833	1,464	3,317
Total		9,293	7,224	16,517

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Junior Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 5th June 1863.

No. 746.

Notice

Is hereby given, that from and after the 1st July next the Pukarry System and Sales from Government Retail Golahs within the Jellapore Division will be abolished. On and after the above date the Salt trade is open entirely to the Public, and Salt may be introduced under Rowanah into all the following Chowkies:—

Contai.	Sibpore.
Bahiree.	Tiekra.
Berrinch.	Govindpore.
Chowmook.	Caleapora.
Puttaspora.	Jellapore
Khutnaggur.	and
Agrachour.	Dautoon.

A. ELIAOT,
Offg. Controller.

Office of Controller of
Govt. Salt Chowkeys,
The 5th June 1863.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT A. ANDREW, Assistant Commissioner, took charge of the Durrung Treasury from Captain T. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner, on the 10th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

WILLIAM AGNEW,
Offg. Comr. of Revenue.

REVENUE COMR.'S OFFICE;
Assam Division,
The 12th June 1863.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Lot of waste land, consisting of about 335 acres, situated in Zillah Durrung, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1863, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupee: 2-8 an acre, on the 2nd day of October 1863, at the Office of the Collector of Durrung. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

T. LAMB, Captain,
Deputy Commissioner.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

On the North by Kolecorree tree.
On the South by Amora tree.
On the East by cultivated land of the Village.
On the West Ravine.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 866 acres, situated in Mouzaha Shohoree, Mehal Datipor, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Nowgong; Assam, }
The 28th April 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North by Dhordhwa Dolonee.
South by Hills.
East by Boleekoosegang.
West by Kekowgang.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 705 acres, situated in Mouzaha Shohoree, Mehal Datipor, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Zillah Nowgong; Assam, }
The 28th April 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North by Murgang and Rasatolee Mattee.
South by Hills.
East by Medimaree Road.
West by Joyot Purbat and Bargoolee.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 112 acres, situated in Mouzaha Kholah, Mehal Datipor, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Zillah Nowgong; Assam, }
The 28th April 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

East by Barparahgang Hill.
West by Dorapancee Jaoneo.
North by Public Road and Grass Jungle.
South by Hills.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 332 acres, situated in Kholah and Nello, Mehal Datipor, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Zillah Nowgong; Assam, }
The 28th April 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North by Deytullgong.
South by Hills.
East by Dorapancee.
West by Mokoreah Deomgong.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

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Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 533 acres, situated in Niz Singamargh, Mehal Datipar, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

ZILLAH NOWGONG; ASSAM, }
The 24th April 1863. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

On the North by the Tengra Nuddee.
On the West by a Jaun called the Majoolee Jaun, running in a southerly direction from the Tengra Nuddee aforesaid, and communicating with another Jaun running at the foot of a low range of hills on the road from Singamaree Guard House to Burthul.
On the East by a Jheel, by a small branch of the Burpance River, and by the Burpance River to the junction of the Tengra Nuddee aforesaid.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 533 acres, situated in Amoree, in Mehal Datipar, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

ZILLAH NOWGONG; ASSAM, }
The 24th April 1863. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

On the North by the Jynteah Hills.
On the West by Ditto.
On the South by Ditto.
On the East by Post at both ends of a line at the outlet of the Valley.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 1904 acres, situated in Kothistolee and Bheloungoree Mouzah, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the second day of September 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

ZILLAH NOWGONG; ASSAM, }
The 22nd May 1863. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

On the North beginning at the point of Loong-poring Hill in the Mikir Range by the Morass or Bheel known as the Loongpoong Pest to where the Nowgong Public Road crosses the Rengheng Nuddee, thence by a line marked by sal posts running in a westerly direction to the flooded land on the banks of the Nekharee Jan.

On the east by the Mikir Hills commencing at the said Loongpoong Purbat to the Kokanjooree, and by the said Kokanjooree running southwards to a small stream which joins the Kokanjooree called Moogosingjooree.

On the South by a line marked out with sal posts along the borders of the flooded land, and then by the low submerged lands of the Nekharee Jan.

On the West by the said flooded lands of the Nekharee Jan. These boundaries include 150 poorahs of land already held by the applicant on a rent paying pattah.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 305 acres, situated in Kotikullee and Rangolee, of Mehal Datipar, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the second day of September 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner

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and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offy. Collector.

ZILLAH NOWGONG, Assam, }
The 22nd May 1863. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

On the North by flooded land in Mouzah Rangoli. On the East by the Public Road from Newgong to Duboka. The portion of land in Mouzah Rangolee extending along said road to the Rangolee Jan 502 yards, and from the Jan in Mouzah Kotiatullee to the South boundary, measuring along said public road 1540 yards. On the South by a line demarcated and marked out with sal posts. On the West by a line similarly marked out by sal posts.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offy. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situated in Mouzah Rangoli, Mehal Mekirpur, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the second day of September 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offy. Collector.

Dy. Commr's Office; }
Nowgong, Assam, }
The 1st June 1863. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

On the East by a line northwards from the Rangolee Jan or Hyah Nuddee on the south to the Deo Satal Trees, the said line being marked out by sal posts.

On the North partly by a dry nullah, partly by a line marked out by sal posts.

On the South by the Rangolee Jan or Hyah Nuddee.

On the West by a line marked out by sal posts from the said Rangolee Jan or Hyah Nuddee to a sal post at the western termination of the North boundary.

These boundaries include 100 porsahs of land already held by the applicant under a rent paying pottah.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offy. Collector.

Wanted

A WRITER and Sherishtadar for the Abkaree Department. The Applicant must be well versed in the English and Persian languages and possess Testimonials to character and qualifications. Salary Rupees 30. Rupees 5,000 security required.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Officiating Collector.

BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP; }
Ciga, }
The 1st June 1863. }

Nudda Rivers.

Report showing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 8th to 15th June 1863.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAN.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	5 0	
On the Entrance Shoal Thence to Hat Beaulash, 11 miles ...	Closed.	
Hat Beaulash to Ahikdash ...	1 1	
Ahikdash to Kissen- gunge, 38 miles ...	0 3	
Kissen- gunge to Hough- ly River, 84 miles ...	2 3	
	5 0	
BHAUGIRUTIEE.		
Entrance ...	3 9	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	8 8	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	4 9	
Cutwa to Nudda, 46 miles ...	7 3	
BELLINOHKE.		
Entrance ...	Closed.	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	1 10	
Kureempore to Teen- katta, 35 miles ...	2 4	
Teenakatta to Nudda, 60 miles ...	2 5	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 15th June 1863, 3 feet 10 inches.

R. G. SMYTH, Lieut., R. E.,
Offy. Supdt., Nudda Rivers.

The 10th June 1863.

[1813]

CUSTOMS.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1863, March 18th ...	1 Case, R G	... Str. Nubia.
April 8th ...	1 Case, T V in diamond	... City of Pekin.
" 8th ...	2 Cases, L X O	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Case, Reverend A. Stamper	... Hongomont.
" 23rd ...	50 Cases, P in triangle C H B	... Bisson.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 23rd June 1863.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863, if the undermentioned unclaimed Packages are not cleared from the Custom House Wharf on or before the 30th June 1863, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharfage, and any other charges due on them :—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1863, Jan. 31st, ...	1 Canvas Bag Buggage, no mark	... Str. Candia.
March 14th ...	1 Package ditto, ditto	... Str. Nubia.
April 6th ...	4 Cases, G R	... Hongomont.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 23rd June 1863.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Goods have been landed from the Ship *Jane Porter*, under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863, and if not cleared before the 28th August 1863, they will be advertised for sale :—

in triangle S. and Co. ...	2 Cases, K B	... 1 Case.
in triangle J. A. B. and Co. ...	2 Cases, G Q S K in cross	... 3 Bales.
in diamond L ...	23 Cases, B. D. and Co. in diamond, S. S. S. and Co.	17 Packages.
M W ...	10 Cases.	

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 23rd June 1863.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

[1814]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the general Khass Mehals, named in the list hereunto annexed, in the District of Mymensing, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, on Wednesday, the 15th July 1863, or 32nd Aushar 1270 B. S. Sale to commence at noon and the Mehals to be sold in the order in which they stand. The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas as entered against each below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummahndee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehals will be again put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—Under the Board's Circular, No. 17 of the 28th February 1862, Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma assessed from the date of entry upon their purchase. This sum will be realizable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

List.

Number.	Number of Towns.	Names of Mehals.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Road Cess.	Total Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
3	5008	Talook Sreenarnin Sircar, Tuppeh Hajradee	94 12 0	32 0 0	0 6 0	32 6 0	64 12 0
13	5043	Talook Ramsunker Dutt, Tuppeh Hajradee	19 4 7	8 8 9	0 2 0	8 10 9	17 5 9
14	5046	Talook Ramsunker Dutt, Tuppeh Hajradee	44 0 9	18 11 3	0 3 0	18 14 3	37 12 6
21	4996	Talook Ram Bhuder Roy, Tuppeh Hajradee	129 1 12	18 4 0	0 3 0	18 7 0	36 14 0
22	4997	Talook Nursing Rangoolal, Tuppeh Hajradee	359 17 4	102 0 6	1 0 0	103 0 6	206 0 0
28	4985	Talook Mansoor Khan, Tuppeh Hajradee	15 17 0	4 8 0	0 1 0	4 9 0	9 2 0
40	5300	Talook Sherkhan, Kismat Pawun, Pergunnah Zeinshye	1,625 16 8	201 1 0	2 0 6	203 1 0	406 2 0
42	4900	Talook Koonj Sirdar, Pergunnah Zeinshye	26 17 2	58 8 6	0 0 0	59 2 6	119 5 0
45	4903	Kismat Ghoradhura, in Pergunnah Zeinshye	156 12 13	28 1 0	0 5 0	28 6 6	56 13 0
47	4964	Talook Gopcenauth Pura, Manik, Tuppeh Luteob-pore	69 5 0	42 5 0	0 7 0	42 12 0	85 8 0

MYMENSING COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
14th 25th May 1863.

W. H. HENDERSON,
Collector.

[1815]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the Khas Mehal situated in the District of Moorsshedabad, and mentioned in the Statement herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st April 1863, in the Moorsshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 20th June 1863, corresponding with the 10th Asar 1270 H. S.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate is to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma given below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	563	Chur Pooraparah, Pergunnah Koor-purap	300 2 4	92 5 6	184 11 0	

MOORSHEDEAHAD;
Collector's Office,
The 12th June 1863.

COLIN MACFENZIE,
Officiating Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Bhagulpore, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 53, dated 21st April 1863, and Commissioner's No. 1032, dated 24th April 1863, at the Bhagulpore Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th June 1863, corresponding with the 26th Asar 1270 H. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered in the annexed Statement against each Mehal, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

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5/4.—The Purchaser will, in addition to the Sudder Jumma of the Estate, be bound to pay one per cent. for the construction of roads and improvement of communications.

Number.	Number of Towjee.	Names of Mahals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
1	3043	Gird Eina Thannah Kherhee, Pergunnah Kherhee	65 19 19	15 2 5	30 4 10	This includes 2 annas 5 pie one per cent. Road Fund.
2	2577	Amanut Sircar Thannah Chichroua in, Ruseedpoor, &c. Pergunnah Jehangirah	1,304 0 9	126 4 0	252 8 0	This includes 1 Rupee 4 annas one per cent. Road Fund.
3	1067	Wageer of Munno Loll Nait, Thannah Augurpoor, Pergunnah Bhangulpore	25 0 0	33 5 2	64 10 6	This includes 5 annas 3 pie one per cent. Road Fund.

H. MADOCKS,

Collector.

BHANGULPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 21st May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mahal, situated in the District of Furreedpoor, will be put up to sale, under order of the Board of Revenue No. 51 of the 1st May 1863, in the Furreedpoor Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 30th of June 1863, corresponding with 17th Assar 1270 B. S.

The Purchaser of the Mahal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against it below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be made at once of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government, and the sale cancelled, if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mahal will again be put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—The Purchaser will be bound to pay an additional sum of one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma for construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be levied by the same process as other arrears of Revenue on the Estate.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mahal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
94	231	Jugara Bhatachur, third portion, Pergunnah Nuseelshye.	1211 11 10	B. C. C. 143 0 0	Rs. As. P. 295 0 0	The term of the existing lease extends to the 30th of April 1867.

FURREEDPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 16th May 1863.

L. R. TOTTEHAM,
Collector.

[1817]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zomindary right of Government to the several Khat Mehals, situated in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 108, dated 27th April 1863, on Wednesday, the 15th July 1863, corresponding with 32nd Assar 1270 B.S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against it below, to the highest bidder, above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings, and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummahandee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government, and the sale cancelled, if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estates, Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the Sudder Jumma to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. C. G.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
84	1365	Pergunnah Bajidpore, Mouzah Luckinathpore	157 16 11 2	*102 0 1	102 0 1	*Exclusive of 1-0-4 on account of Road cess.
1	1876	Pergunnah Balaekathoolia, Mouzah Badoonah	0 17 11 0	*1 0 0	1 0 0	* Exclusive of 3 pie on account of Road cess.

G. BRIGHT,
Collector.

Advertisement.

TENDERS with detailed Plans and Estimates are invited for the building of a Government School House at Bhaugulpore.

The building should contain fourteen Rooms, twelve being Class Rooms and two Library and Office, Verandahs all around.

By Order,

DWARKANATH CHATTERJEE,

Secretary,

Local Committee of Public Instruction.

Vacancies in Behar, North-West Division.

Deputy Inspectors, Salary Rupees 150 and Rupees 100.

Candidates must be English, Urdu, and Hindi Scholars, and Entrance Certificate Holders.

Teacherhips in the Patna College.

Second Master (English Literature)	Salary Rs. 200
An Anglo Urdu Teacher	" " 150
A Junior Ditto	" " 80
A Teacher of Mathematics	" " 100
A Junior Ditto (with knowledge of Urdu)	" " 60

Apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, or to the Inspector of Schools, North-West Division, at Patna.

S. W. FALLOU, M. A., F. L. S.,

Inspector of Schools, N. W. Dn.

PATNA,
The 13th June 1863.

[1818]

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st July 1863, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with "Tenders for

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissary Note.

VI. Parties may tender for each and any of the Station separately or otherwise.

VII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each class.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Tenders separately invited.	Name of the Article.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Article is deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
1	Bread	From 1st August 1863 to 30th April 1864.	276,750 lbs.	Dinapore. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	At half an hour before sunrise daily according to daily ration indents, which will be furnished previous evening.	500 Rupees.	At 10 per cent on probable annual outlay.	First sort as used by Officers in their Messes.	

DINAPORE EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
The 24th June 1863.

S. CHALMERS, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction made in the matter of the Estate of Rahee, Sobhosoondery Dossee, deceased, and in a certain cause wherein Sreemutty Money Dossee is Plaintiff, and Sreemutty Prosonomoye Dossee and Beharyloll Dhar are Defendants, the creditors of the said Rance Sobhosoondery Dossee, late of Calcutta, who died on or about the thirtieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, &c, by their Solicitors, on or before the fifteenth day of July next, to come in and prove their debts before the Hon'ble Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at the Court House, in Esplanade Row, or before such other of the Judges of the said Court as may be then sitting on references, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

The twenty-fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

High Court;
Registrar's Office,
The 16th June 1863.

WATKINS AND STOKES,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind-Chunder Sen, vs. Jadubchunder Tappor, dated 26th May 1862, with the approbation of the Master of the Court, on Friday, the seventeenth day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon, the property, viz:—a two-storied brick-built House and Premises, No. 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situate at Soortee Bagan, Rutte Sircar's Street, and bounded on the east by the two-storied house of Madubchunder Dutt, deceased; on the west by the Dwelling-house of Sonatyn Pyne; on the north by the house of the late Hassmoney Dossee, situated at the Street; and on the south by the house of the said Madubchunder Dutt, deceased.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had by applying at the Master's Office, or at the Office of W. H. OWEN, No. 1, Old Post Office Street, the Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

JOSEPH GOODEVE,
Master.

High Court;
Master's Office,
The 17th June 1863.

W. H. OWEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Baekiel } On Saturday, the 6th day of June instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of August next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Carapiet, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th June 1863.

In the matter of Bhoy- } On Tuesday, the 16th day of June instant, it was ordered that the Calcutta Broker, an Insolvent, of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gillanders, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th June 1863.

In the matter of } On Tuesday, the 23rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Judge, Bonnerjee, and Smith, Attorneys.

In the matter of Gopaul } On Friday, the 19th day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of August next, and that the order made in this matter for the ad interim protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 1st day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Anley, Pittar, and Dhar, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd June 1863.

In the matter of George } Notice is hereby given, Frederick Frank Vincent that the notice which appeared in Her Majesty's Bengal Army, on the sixth day of June instant is incorrect and ought not to have been inserted, no adjudication of Insolvency having been issued against the said George Frederick Frank Vincent, and no such order as that mentioned in the notice having been made vesting the Estate and Effects of the said George Frederick Frank Vincent in the Official or any Assignee.

LYONS AND DODD,
Attorneys for Captain G. F. Vincent.

[1820]

People's Bank of India, "Limited."

3, HARR STREET, CALCUTTA.

All information respecting Rules and Terms of Business will be forwarded on application to

Mr. E. K. Wilkinson,

Manager.

The 14th March 1863.

Notice.

MR. ALEXANDER GRIGOR has been appointed Sub-Manager and Accountant at this Branch, and is authorized to sign for the Bank in that capacity.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. FULLER,

Manager,

Calcutta Branch.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA,

AND JAPAN "LIMITED,"

4, Hastings' Street,

The 16th June 1863.

Notice.

A VALUABLE MEHAL TO BE LET OUT IN PUTNEE

MEHAL Parpoogee, in Pergunnah Shall Baree, of Zillah Dinagepore, No. 401, belonging to the Moharree of Burdwan, will be let out in Putnee at an annual Jumma of not less than Rupees 4,072, and on the payment of an adequate pin or bonus. Parties desirous of taking it are requested to forward their applications to the Rajbarree of Burdwan on or before the 3rd July 1863 (20th Assar 1270), stating the Jumma and Pin they would give.

The Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 2,071-4-0, payable at the Dinagepore Collectorate.

BURDWAN RAJBAREE.

The 12th June 1863.

Bengal Printing Company "Limited."

THE Seventh Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Ghaut, on Tuesday, the 30th June 1863, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Directors,

Geo. F. Copley,

Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 15th June 1863.

H. Dear & Co.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

The above Firm is prepared to undertake the supply of Sleepers and Timber to Railway Companies or other parties.

For the last 11 years the Firm has successfully carried out very heavy engagements with the East Indian Railway Company, as also with the Government of India, and has still extensive Contracts with both for Timber and Sleepers.

H. Dear & Co.

Monduhr,
The 27th January 1863.

**Bandz Bazar Screw Company
"Limited."**

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 3 P. M. in this Office on Tuesday, August 18th, for the purpose of receiving the final Accounts prior to the dissolution of the Company.

JOHN BERRADILL & Co.,

Secretaries.

3, FAIRLIE PLACE,

The 17th June 1863.

Notice.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. G. WALLACE, JUNIOR, a Member of our Firm, his interest and responsibility ceased on 30th April last. We request that all claims against us up to the 31st of this month be forthwith presented for payment; and all persons indebted to our Firm are required to settle their accounts without further notice.

GIBSON, WALLACE AND CO.

Calcutta,
The 31st May 1863.

Notice.

THE undersigned will, from and after this date, conduct their business under the style and name of "GIBSON AND CO."

GIBSON, WALLACE AND CO.

Notice.

MR. JAMES ALMAN was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1863.

MACKINTOSH, BURN AND CO.

Calcutta,
The 20th June 1863.

Stolen.

A Government of India Note, No. 26317, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped at the Bank.

BURDWAN,
The 17th June 1863.

Lost.

THE First-half of Bank of Bengal Note, No. 15176, for Company's Rupees 50; and second-half of Bank of Bengal Note, No. 31479, for Bank Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Stolen.

Nos. A14612, 10568, 12272, for Rupees 100 each	Rs. 300
Nos. A, 25581, 25580, 25620, 25731, 25902, 25980, 26111, for Rupees 50 each	350
Total	650

BURDWAN,
The 19th June 1863.

[1821]

Postal Notice.

The following Table of Postage rates on Letters sent *via* Marseilles from India, Penang, and Singapore to the United Kingdom is published in supersession of the rates given in the Postal Notice of the 19th instant. As mentioned in the previous Notice the rates will have effect from the 15th proximo.

Sent to the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Marseilles from	Not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.	Every oz. after the first.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
India	0 6 8	0 12 4	1 10 8	0 18 4
Penang	0 10 8	1 5 4	2 10 8	1 5 4
Singapore				

A. M. MONTEATH,

In charge of the Office of

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd June 1863.

NOTICE issued by the POST MASTER
GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 1418.

THE Public are informed that under instructions from the Commissioner of Mysore, all letters for transmission by the Post under the Mysore Government must be prepaid in future, and that after the 1st July next all such letters (except Service covers) which may not be prepaid will be sent to the Dead Letter Office for the purpose of being returned to the Senders.

C. K. DOVE,

Post Master Genl. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 21st June 1863.

Notice.

No. 92.

SEALED Tenders for the supply of articles specified in margin, re-

* Wax Candles.	Dammer.	quired for the use of
Wax Cloth.	Ditto Melting	this Office for one year
Wax.	Pots.	(from the 1st July
Roan.	Brushes.	next), will be received
Sealing Wax.	Bullock Hide.	up to noon of the 28th
Firewood.	Buckles.	instant.
Mustard Oil.	Gunny and Put-	
Gunny Cloth.	ties.	
Packing Cord.	Earthen Pots.	
Twine.	Nails.	
Jute Rope.	Tacks.	
Pitch.	Coir.	
Oil.		

party tendering is prepared to supply, throughout

the year, each article of the quality equal to a sample to be submitted with the Tender.

3. The Tenders will be opened at this Office on the date above mentioned, in the presence of the parties interested, who are requested to be in attendance.

4. A deposit of 1,000 Rupees will be required with the Tender, which may be accepted for the fulfilment of the Contract, and each Tender is to be accompanied with a deposit of 25 Rupees, which will be returned immediately the Tender is rejected.

5. Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

W. H. McGOWAN,

Post Master of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA; POST OFFICE,

The 23rd June 1863.

NOTICES issued by the
POST MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 315.

The 17th June 1863. Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Port Blair, for transmission per Steamer *Arracan*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 317.

The 19th June 1863.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 9th July, will be closed at this Office at 5 P.M. on Sunday, the 28th instant, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 5 P.M. on every day prior to the 28th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

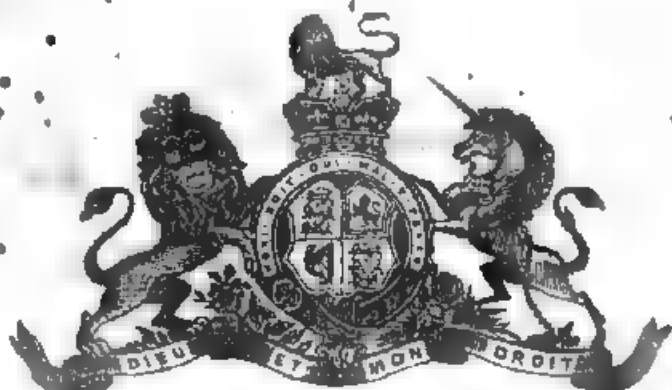
RATES OF POSTAGE.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Under ½ Ounce	..	0	8	0
" 1 "	..	0	8	0
" 2 "	..	0	14	0
" 3 "	..	1	0	0

No. 318.

The 19th June 1863.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 Ounces will be sent to Bombay on Monday, the 29th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 P.M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window at one Rupee for ½ of an Ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 18th May 1863, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th June 1863, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VI of 1863.

An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta, and the management of its Municipal affairs, in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta, and the management of its

Municipal affairs, in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein: It is enacted as follows:

I. Act XIV of 1856 (for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), and Act XXV of 1856 (to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), so far as they relate to the Town of Calcutta; and Act XVIII of 1856 (for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the town of Calcutta)—are hereby repealed respectively, except so far as they repeal the whole, or any part of, any other Act, and except as to any assessment which shall have been made, or to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation. Any sum of money due, or which

may become due, under any or either of the said Acts, may be levied and recovered by the Justices under the provisions of this Act.

II. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

The word "Town" shall include all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The expression "The Justices" shall mean the Corporation of "The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta."

The word "Street" shall mean any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, within the Town.

The word "Land" shall include messuages, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments, of any tenure.

The word "Month" shall mean calendar month.

The word "Oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

The word "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises

in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account, or as agent, or trustee, for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person, shall be liable to do any thing by this Act required to be done by the owner of such land or premises, unless he have sufficient funds of the owner to pay for the same; nor shall he be subject to any penalty for omitting to do such act, if he can prove that the default was occasioned by reason of his not having funds of the owner sufficient to defray the expense of doing the act required.

"Person."

The word "person" shall include any association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number ;

and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Gender."

Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

III. All Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and all Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, shall, by the name of "The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

The Justices of the Peace for the time being in Calcutta, to be a Corporation for the purposes of this Act.

IV. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, monies, securities, and other property, moveable and immoveable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder, which shall, on the 1st day of July 1863, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Municipal Commissioners appointed under the said Act XXVIII of 1856, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Municipal Commissioners but for the passing of this Act, and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively, as shall then be or would have been in, or in trust for, the said Municipal Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Municipal Commissioners, shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation, be vested in the Justices : and all persons who shall then owe any money to the said Municipal Commissioners, or to any person on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners, shall pay the same to the Justices or as they shall direct : and all monies which shall be then due and owing by, or recoverable from, the Municipal Commissioners, shall be paid by, or recoverable from, the Justices : and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities, made or entered into before this Act comes into operation, to, with, or in favor of, or by or for, the said Municipal Commissioners, or any previous Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such Municipal Commissioners, respectively, and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise, shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as near as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the Justices, in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the said Municipal Commissioners respectively, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

All the property and rights of action of the Municipal Commissioners vested in the Justices.

and in the same respectively, as shall then be or would have been in, or in trust for, the said Municipal Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Municipal Commissioners, shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation, be vested in the Justices : and all persons who shall then owe any money to the said Municipal Commissioners, or to any person on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners, shall pay the same to the Justices or as they shall direct : and all monies which shall be then due and owing by, or recoverable from, the Municipal Commissioners, shall be paid by, or recoverable from, the Justices : and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities, made or entered into before this Act comes into operation, to, with, or in favor of, or by or for, the said Municipal Commissioners, or any previous Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such Municipal Commissioners, respectively, and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise, shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as near as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the Justices, in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to, the said Municipal Commissioners respectively, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

V. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the said Municipal Commissioners previously to the coming of this Act into operation, shall abate or be discontinued or prejudicially

affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Justices, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the said Municipal Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed : and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings, commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed, in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Justices being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted in the place of the said Municipal Commissioners.

VI. All monies received by the Justices by virtue of this or any other Act, all fines, fees, and penalties, paid to or levied by them, under this Act, and all monies which may be assigned by Government for purposes of Conservancy or Improvement in the Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, and shall, together with all property of what nature or kind soever which may become vested in the Justices, be under the direction, management, and control of the Justices, in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as Trustees for the purposes of this Act.

VII. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, from time to time, appoint one of the said Justices of the Peace to be Chairman of the Justices. Such Chairman shall be removable from Office by the Lieutenant-Governor, if his removal be recommended by a Resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a Special General Meeting of the Justices shall have voted, but not otherwise.

VIII. The Justices at a Special General Meeting, to be held within fifteen days from the date of the first appointment of a Chairman, shall nominate a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Justices. Such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ; but when such approval shall have been duly notified to the Justices, the appointment shall be made by them. In the event of any nomination made by the Justices not being approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor, or of any vacancy occurring in the Office of Vice-Chairman, the Justices shall forthwith proceed, at a Special General Meeting, to make a fresh nomination and appointment, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and so on from time to time. Provided, that no person shall be appointed to the office of Vice-Chairman, who is not at the time of appointment a Justice of the Peace.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Special General Meeting, from time to time, to appoint proper persons to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

Calcutta. Every person so appointed, and the Vice-Chairman, shall be in all things under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and shall be removeable by the Justices by a Resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a Special General Meeting shall have voted.

X. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall respectively reside within the Town of Calcutta, and shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever: Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any Civil or Military Officer in the service of Government, from holding the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment: Provided further that it shall be lawful for any Chairman to hold also the office of Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, if he shall be appointed to such office by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

XI. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, respectively, may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting. Provided that such allowance for any Chairman shall not exceed the rate of three thousand Rupees a month (exclusive of house rent, which may or may not, at the discretion of the Justices, be also allowed): and provided that such allowance for any Vice-Chairman shall not exceed the rate of twelve hundred Rupees a month.

XII. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund, as shall be from time to time fixed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting.

XIII. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may, from time to time, remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place; and out of the Municipal Fund he may, with the sanction of the Justices at a Special General Meeting, pay such allowances to the said persons respectively, or in case of absence on leave such portion thereof, as he shall think reasonable. Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred Rupees, without the sanction of the Justices at a Meeting.

XIV. Every Overseer, Clerk, and other Officer appointed by, or acting under, the authority of the Municipal Commissioners under Act XXVIII of 1856, and not acting contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall hold and enjoy his office and employment, together with the salary or

emolument thereunto annexed, until he shall be removed therefrom by the Chairman or by the Justices at a Meeting. Every such Overseer, Clerk, and Officer shall have the like power and authority for the purposes of this Act, and for carrying the same into execution, and shall be subject and liable to the like pains and penalties, and to the like power of removal, in all respects as if he had been appointed by virtue of this Act.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Special Meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to grant such leave of absence to any Chairman or any Officer appointed under Sections VIII and IX of this Act, and, in the case of any Officer appointed under either of those Sections, to make such arrangements for the carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave, as shall to them seem proper. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall appoint one of the Justices of the Peace to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as shall to him seem proper. Any person appointed under this Section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer, shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act, would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

XVI. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding Section, the Justices may at a Special Meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to any Chairman or other Officer aforesaid, such allowance, during absence on leave, as shall to them seem proper. Provided that no greater expenditure from the Municipal Fund shall be in any case incurred in the whole, by reason of any such allowance, or of any allowance paid under Section XIII, than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

XVII. Clause 1.—No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer, or servant, of the Justices, shall be in any wise concerned, or interested, in any contract or work, made with, or executed for, the Justices; and if any such Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, be so concerned or interested, he shall be incapable of afterwards holding or continuing in any office or employment under the Justices, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred Rupees, which may be recovered by suit, by any person, with full costs of suit. Provided that no person, being a shareholder of any Joint Stock Company established by, or under the provisions of, any Act of Parliament, or of the Government of India, or by Charter, shall be prevented from being employed as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, by reason of any contract between such Company and the Justices, or of any work executed by such Company.

Clause 2.—If any person employed under this Act, not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of

emolument thereunto annexed, until he shall be removed therefrom by the Chairman or by the Justices at a Meeting. Every such Overseer, Clerk, and Officer shall have the like power and authority for the purposes of this Act, and for carrying the same into execution, and shall be subject and liable to the like pains and penalties, and to the like power of removal, in all respects as if he had been appointed by virtue of this Act.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Special Meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to grant such leave of absence to any Chairman or any Officer appointed under Sections VIII and IX of this Act, and, in the case of any Officer appointed under either of those Sections, to make such arrangements for the carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave, as shall to them seem proper. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall appoint one of the Justices of the Peace to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as shall to him seem proper. Any person appointed under this Section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer, shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act, would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

XVI. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding Section, the Justices may at a Special Meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to any Chairman or other Officer aforesaid, such allowance, during absence on leave, as shall to them seem proper. Provided that no greater expenditure from the Municipal Fund shall be in any case incurred in the whole, by reason of any such allowance, or of any allowance paid under Section XIII, than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

XVII. Clause 1.—No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer, or servant, of the Justices, shall be in any wise concerned, or interested, in any contract or work, made with, or executed for, the Justices; and if any such Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, be so concerned or interested, he shall be incapable of afterwards holding or continuing in any office or employment under the Justices, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred Rupees, which may be recovered by suit, by any person, with full costs of suit. Provided that no person, being a shareholder of any Joint Stock Company established by, or under the provisions of, any Act of Parliament, or of the Government of India, or by Charter, shall be prevented from being employed as a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other Officer or servant, by reason of any contract between such Company and the Justices, or of any work executed by such Company.

Clause 2.—If any person employed under this Act, not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of

Penalty on Officers, &c., being interested in contracts &c.

the Indian Penal Code, shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept, or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself, or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor, to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Justices, or with any public servant, or with the Government, as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand Rupees, or with both.

XXIII. The Justices shall provide and keep an Office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book, in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints, made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant or the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Justices; and the proper Officer of the Justices shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Justices; and such report shall be entered in the said book; and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant or owner or occupier of land within the limits of the Town.

XIX. There shall be four Quarterly Meetings in every year, and two Ordinary Meetings in every month, at which the Justices shall meet for the transaction of general business: and it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the business to be transacted at such Meetings. The Quarterly Meetings shall be held at noon, on the first Monday in the months of January, April, July, and October, and the Ordinary Meetings at noon on the first and third Monday of every month respectively, or if any such Monday shall happen to be a holiday allowed by Government, then on the next succeeding day which shall not be such a holiday.

XX. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Justices of the Peace, call a Special, or Special General, Meeting of the Justices. Previous to any such Meeting being held, at least seven days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended Meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in the English and Bengallee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English Newspapers, and in two Vernacular Newspapers, published in Calcutta.

XXI. No business shall be brought before or transacted at any Special, or Special General, Meeting, other than the business specified in the notice given under the last preceding Section: Provided always that any Justice of the Peace may submit to a Special, or Special General, Meeting, any Resolution, beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such Meeting, if he shall have given not less than three days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the Resolution at the Office of the Justices.

XXII. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Justices, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Justices of the Peace present at any Ordinary or Quarterly Meeting, before which the matter may be brought.

XXIII. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all Meetings of the Justices held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such Meeting, and shall have a second, or casting, vote in all cases of equality of votes. In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Justices of the Peace present at any Meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside. The President of any Meeting at which a quorum of the Justices of the Peace shall be present, may, with the consent of the Meeting, adjourn the Meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned Meeting other than the business left unfinished at the Meeting from which such adjournment took place.

XXIV. No business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless a quorum of Justices of the Peace be present: that is to say, at an Ordinary Meeting unless at least three Justices of the Peace be present, at a Special Meeting unless at least seven Justices of the Peace be present, and at a Special General, or Quarterly, Meeting unless at least twenty-five Justices of the Peace be present; Provided always that, if at any Meeting of the Justices there shall not be a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace present to form a quorum, the President (whether he be the Chairman, or not) shall adjourn the Meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which would have been brought before the original Meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by, the adjourned Meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum of Justices of the Peace present at such adjourned Meeting or not.

XXV. Minutes of the Proceedings of all Meetings of the Justices shall be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each Meeting; and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the Office of the Justices to the inspection of any Justice of the Peace without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

XXVI. At any Special General, or Quarterly, Meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five Justices of the Peace, and at any Special, or Ordinary, Meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least three Justices of the Peace, a declaration by the President that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of Proceedings of the Justices, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of, or against, such Resolution.

XXVII. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding Section mentioned, Poll how to be taken, or be taken at any Meeting of what kind soever, the votes of the Justices of the Peace present shall be taken by the President, each being called on to vote in order of seniority on the roll of the Justices of the Peace, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Justices at such Meeting.

XXVIII. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by Government, attend daily at the Office of the Justices for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Justices; and they may, respectively, exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Justices, or in executing any works sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Justices, or to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised only by the Justices at a Meeting.

XXIX. The Justices may enter into all such Mode of contracting contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into execution. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman may, for and on behalf of the Justices, enter into any such contract whereof the value or amount shall not exceed five hundred Rupees: but every such contract, whereof the value or amount shall exceed five hundred Rupees, shall be in writing and signed by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Vice-Chairman, and two other Justices of the Peace, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Justices. Every contract so entered into as aforesaid, and duly executed by the other parties thereto, shall be binding on the Justices and their successors, and upon all other parties thereto, and their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, to all intents and purposes. Provided always that the Justices may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or in any bond, or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Justices may seem proper.

XXX. It shall be lawful for the Justices at a Meeting, from time to time, to appoint from among the Justices of the Peace, such and so many Committees, either of a General, or of a Special, nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the Conservancy or Improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties which in the discretion of the Justices would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee: Provided that the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall be a Member of every such Committee, and that the Proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Justices at a Meeting.

XXXI. At a Special General Meeting to be held under this Act on the second Monday in the month of July 1863, or as soon after as conveniently may be, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the expenditure and income of the Municipality from the date on which this Act shall come into operation up to the first subsequent day of January: and at the Quarterly Meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Justices a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the expenditure and income of the Municipality for the year commencing on the 1st of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Justices shall from time to time, by order passed at a Quarterly, or Special General, Meeting, direct. Provided always that such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof sent by post or otherwise to each of the Justices of the Peace, resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the Meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

XXXII. The Budget shall shew what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

XXXIII. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the Budget. No new work, the estimated cost of which exceeds 50,000 Rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor having been previously obtained.

XXXIV. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Justices shall be audited and examined once in every year, at the least, at such time and by such Auditors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the Auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person, holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same: and if any such person neglect or refuse so to do, or to produce any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign such declaration, he shall be liable for every neglect or refusal to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees. All Auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time determine: Provided always that, before each audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the Chairman shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by

XXXV. The Chairman shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by

advertisement in the English and Bengallee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English Newspapers, and in two Vernacular Newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the Office of the Justices, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested, for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the Auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Justices at a Meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the Office of the Justices, and to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and in some one or more of the said newspapers.

XXXV. Whereas the assessments last made under the said Acts XXV and XXVII of 1856, include the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December 1863, and power is given by this Act to impose and levy rates upon the owners and occupiers of the same houses, buildings, and lands, which were subject before the passing of this Act to the said assessments, for a period including the same months, it is hereby enacted that any sum of money, which would have become due from any owner or occupier in respect of the said assessments for the several months aforesaid, may be levied and recovered by the Justices in like manner as the same might have been levied and recovered if this Act had not been passed, unless the Justices shall impose and levy any other rate under the provisions of this Act.

XXXVI. At the Special General Meeting Mode of fixing the rate at which taxes shall be levied under this Act. to be held on the second Monday in the month of July 1863 as aforesaid, or as soon after as conveniently may be, the Justices shall fix the rates at which such taxes as are leviable under this Act shall be levied, from the date on which this Act shall come into operation, till the first day of January next ensuing; and at the Quarterly Meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Justices shall fix the rates at which such taxes as are leviable under this Act, shall be levied for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

Such rate not to be altered except at a Special General Meeting. The rates so fixed shall not be altered before the Quarterly Meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, except by a Resolution passed by the Justices at a Special General Meeting.

XXXVII. A tax, at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, shall be imposed upon all carriages, horses, ponies, and mules, kept within the Town, and shall be payable in advance. Provides that this Section shall not apply to, or include,—Gun carriages, or Ordnance carts or wagons; Cavalry horses, or horses of the Mounted Police; Horses belonging to Officers doing Regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one mule for each Officer; vehicles, horses, ponies, or mules belonging to the Government, or to the Justices; vehicles kept for sale, and not used

for any other purpose, if kept by *road side* dealers in such vehicles.

XXXVIII. The owner of every carriage, horse, pony, or mule, kept within the Town, shall before the 1st day of October 1863, and shall, on or before the 1st day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the Office of the Justices a statement in writing, signed by him, containing a description of the vehicles and animals liable to the tax, for which he desires to take out a license. The owner shall at the same time pay to the Justices such sum as shall be payable by him, for the half year commencing on the first day of July 1863, or on such subsequent first day of January or of July (as the case may be), for the vehicles and animals specified in in such statement, according to the rates given in the said Schedule. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January, and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of a carriage, horse, pony, or mule so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the Office of the Justices a similar statement, together with the full amount payable for the then current half year according to the said Schedule, unless he shall be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the Justices, that the tax for the half year has previously been paid.

XXXIX. On receiving the amount of the tax as aforesaid, the Justices, or some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same, a license for each of the vehicles and animals for the period in respect of which the money is received. The owner of every carriage, horse, pony, or mule, who shall have received a license for the same, shall, at all reasonable times during the said period, be bound to produce such license, when called upon to do so by the Justices, or any person duly authorized in writing by them to demand its production.

XL. If the owner of any carriage, horse, pony, or mule, so kept as aforesaid, shall not have duly taken out a license under the last preceding Section, he shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the tax which would have been payable by such person, supposing him to have duly paid the same as soon as it became due. Provided, that no proceeding shall be taken, before the first day of October 1863, to enforce such penalty against any person who shall not have duly taken out such license for the half year commencing on the first day of July in the year aforesaid.

XLI. The Justices, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the Schedule (A). And if any person, having so compounded, shall refuse to pay the sum compounded for on the demand of the Justices, he shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount so payable.

XLII. The Justices shall, from time to time,

List of persons
licensed under Section
XXXIX, to be entered
in a book.

cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the Office of the Justices, and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons who during the then current period of six months shall have received a license under Section XXXIX of this Act, and of the vehicles and animals in respect of which they may have paid.

XLIII. It shall be lawful for the Justices, or

Power to inspect
stable, &c., and to sum-
mon persons liable to
the payment of the tax.

any person or persons appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, to enter and inspect any stable or coach-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under Section XXXVII of this Act, for which a license has not been duly taken out; and the Justices may summon any person, whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under the last mentioned Section, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed. Whoever being so summoned shall, without lawful excuse, fail to appear in pursuance of the summons, and whoever hinders or obstructs the Justices or any person appointed by them as aforesaid, from or in entering or inspecting any such stable, coach-house, or place, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XLIV. Every cart, hackery, and other wheeled

Registry and num-
bering of Hackeries &c.

vehicle without springs kept and used within the Town, and every cart, hackery, and other such vehicle plying for hire within the Town, or let for hire within or without the Town and used within it, shall be registered in the Office of the Justices with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of such registration in such manner as the Justices shall direct. Provided that this Section shall not apply to, or include, carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid, kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and used only temporarily and casually in the Town; or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government; or to Conservancy carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles belonging to the Justices.

XLV. The registration of carts, hackeries, and

Fee for registration.

other vehicles under the last preceding Section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Justices shall appoint, and a fee of four Rupees shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Justices shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the

rate of four Rupees aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

XLVI. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hack-

Penalty for not re-
gistering a cart or
hackery.

ery, or other wheeled vehicle not on springs, required by this Act to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered under the last preceding Section, shall, on and after the first day of October 1883, be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding three times the usual registration fee: and the Justices, or any Officer duly authorized by them, may seize or cause to be seized any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods,) together with the horses, bullocks, or other animals drawing the same, and may detain them: and all Police Officers are hereby required, on the application of the Justices or their Officers as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the person owning or keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle, shall be convicted before a Justice of the Peace under this Section, and ordered to pay a fine, and if the vehicle seized be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such vehicle, together with the animals seized with it (if any), may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and to the costs and charges incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner or the person keeping such cart, hackery, or other vehicle within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Justices.

XLVII. On and after the first day of July 1883

Persons exercising
certain professions
trades and callings in
the Town, to take out a
license.

every person who shall within the Town exercise any of the professions, trades, or callings specified in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, shall take out a license and shall pay for the same such annual sum as is in the said Schedule (B) mentioned: provided that for any such license which shall be granted before the first day of January 1884, there shall be paid only one half of the said annual sum.

XLVIII. Every license under Section XLVII

License to be grant-
ed by Justices and to
specify particulars.

shall be granted by the Justices or by some person duly authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify the date of the grant thereof, the true name of the person to whom the license is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

XLIX. Every license shall have effect and

License to be in force
how long.

continue in force from the day of the date thereof until the day hereinafter appointed for the expiration thereof; and every such license which shall be granted before the 1st day of January 1884 shall expire on that day, and every such license which shall be granted upon or at any time after that day, shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the granting thereof.

L. Every person to whom any such license shall be granted and who shall be desirous of continuing to exercise his profession, trade, or calling after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding Section, and shall renew the same from year to year, so long as he shall desire to continue such profession, trade, or calling.

LI. The Chairman shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed. The Justices at a Meeting shall from time to time declare what are to be considered, Bazars, Hants, or Public Markets, within the meaning of this Act.

LII. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act, which list shall state the profession, trade, or calling of each of the persons therein named, the class under which he is assessed, and the sum paid by him in respect of his license, and such list shall be filed in the Office of the said Chairman, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

LIII. If, after the first day of October 1863, any person within the said limits shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license as required by Section XLVII, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which in the judgment of such Justice of the Peace would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

LIV. Any person required by Section XLVII to take out a license, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to produce and show his license, when required so to do by an Officer duly empowered in writing by the Chairman to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

LV. An annual rate, not exceeding ten per centum of their annual value, may be imposed by the Justices upon all houses, buildings, and lands in the Town, and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described: Provided that it shall be at the

Proviso. option of the Justices, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands appropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate not exceeding four Rupees for every cottah occupied by them, respectively. Any rate levied under this Section shall be payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts, respectively, by quarterly instalments.

LVI. Houses, buildings, and lands situate in Fort

William, on the esplanade of the Fort, and in Chooly Bazar, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, shall not be liable to any rate under the last

preceding Section.

LVII. If the annual value or fixed rate referred to in Section LV, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the lessee or tenant to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the lessee or tenant the difference between the sum assessed upon him, and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by such lessee or tenant, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him, by such means and in like manner in all respects as such rent is recoverable.

LVIII. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the Justices shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half, of the rate for that year, as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied: provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Justices notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

LIX. To provide for the lighting of the public streets of the Town, an annual Lighting-rate, not exceeding two per centum of their annual value, may be imposed by the Justices upon all houses, buildings, and lands in the Town, and shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described. Provided that

Lighting-rate. it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands appropriated to any building or premises, or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding twelve annas and ten pias, for every cottah occupied by such last mentioned lands, or huts with their appurtenances. Any rate levied under this Section, or under Section LXI, shall be payable by the occupiers of the said houses, buildings, lands, and huts, respectively, by quarterly instalments.

LX. The Justices shall cause the public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted: and the sum applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets, shall be the gross proceeds of the said Lighting-rate and no more; but the Justices may expend, out of the Municipal Fund, such further

Proviso. sums as may from time to time be requisite for the purchase, setting up, and maintaining of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

LXI. The Justices shall carry out a complete system for the supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such pipes to be laid and such tanks, reservoirs, and other works to be made and constructed as shall be necessary. Such supply shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be complete within the Town, or within any divi-

tion or portion thereof, as soon as the Justices shall have, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared, by notification published in the Government Gazette, that the supply is complete within the Town, or within any such division or portion thereof. So soon as the supply shall be complete within the Town or within any division or portion thereof, it shall be lawful for the Justices to impose an annual water-rate, not exceeding two per centum of their annual value, upon all houses and buildings within the Town, or within the division or portion (as the case may be) within which the supply of water is complete, and each rate shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described. Provided that, if the water shall be supplied in any house or building at a height exceeding three feet, and not exceeding twenty-five feet, from the level, an additional rate of one per centum of the annual value of such house or building shall be imposed; and that, if the water shall be supplied at a height exceeding twenty-five feet but under fifty feet, an additional rate of two per centum of their annual value shall be imposed; and a further additional rate of one per centum for every twenty-five feet above the height of fifty feet. Provided, also, that it shall be at the option of the Justices, in lieu of the said first mentioned rate of two per centum, to levy upon any native huts, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding twelve annas and ten pies, for every cottah of land occupied by such huts with their appurtenances.

LXII. Every occupier shall be liable to the Lighting-rate and to the Water-rate for the time of his occupation; and when any person shall have been an occupier for a part only of any quarter, the Justices shall charge him with only so much of the rate for that quarter, as may be proportionate to the number of days during which he shall have continued to be an occupier. No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied house for the time during which it may remain unoccupied. Provided always that,

Proviso. when any person ceases to be the occupier of any premises liable to this rate, he shall give the Justices notice thereof, or, if he fail to give such notice, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on the said premises for the whole quarter, although they may have been occupied for a part only of such quarter.

LXIII. When any house or building, or any land, is let by the owner in apartments, flats, or portions, the owner shall be liable to pay the Lighting-rate and the Water-rate, instead of the occupier or occupiers.

LXIV. When any person, who rents from the owner any house or building, or any land, sublets the same in apartments or portions, such person, for the purpose of the Lighting-rate and of the Water-rate, shall be held to be the occupier.

LXV. If, during the course of any quarter, the Justices shall have reason to believe that any person, who, if the current quarter had come to an end, would be liable to pay the House-rate, the Lighting-rate, or the Water-rate, for that quarter, is about to remove from the Town forthwith, it shall be lawful for the Justices to declare

such person liable to the immediate payment of the said rates, or any of them, from the commencement of that quarter up to the date of such declaration, and the amount of such rate for such time due from such person, shall be leviable forthwith, in like manner and in all respects as the said rates are in ordinary cases leviable.

LXVI. The estimated gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands, liable to the rate or rates imposed under this Act upon houses, buildings, and lands according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of the rates leviable under this Act, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands. The value of a house or buildings so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

LXVII. The annual value at which any lands, houses, buildings, or huts, with their appurtenances, are to be assessed, or the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Justices, and such lands, houses, buildings, and huts with their appurtenances, shall be assessed or rated, upon the value or the area so fixed, for three years from the date on which it is so fixed, and on no other value or area. Provided that, if during the currency of the said period of three years any new building shall be erected on any land, or any substantial alteration and improvement shall be made in any premises, it shall be lawful for the Justices to cause such land or premises to be again assessed, even though the three years shall not have expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be levied according to it, until the expiration of the said three years.

LXVIII. The annual value assessed, or the area fixed, by the Justices as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the Office of the Justices, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or, if the occupier, and not the owner, is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier; a designation of the property, either by name or number, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name of the street or district in which such property is situate, and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

LXIX. The Justices shall, immediately after this Act comes into operation, proceed without delay to make a valuation or measurement of all lands, houses, tenements, and premises within the Town, and for such purpose shall divide the Town into such and so many districts as they many think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the said book. The valuation which, at the date of this Act,

coming into operation, shall stand entered in the book kept at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners under Section V of Act XXV of 1856, shall be taken to be the first valuation made under this Act.

until such time as the Justices shall have caused a new valuation or a measurement to be made.

LXX. When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the said book, and also in any notice or other proceeding under this Act, as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the property on which the rate is assessed, without further description.

LXXI. In order to enable the Justices to arrive at a fair valuation or measurement of any houses, buildings, or lands liable to the rate, it shall be lawful for the Justices to require the owner or occupier of such houses, buildings, or lands to furnish them, with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof; and for the like purpose, it shall be lawful for the Justices, or any person or persons appointed by them for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, to enter and inspect and measure such houses, buildings, or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of such their intention to the occupier thereof; and whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Justice of the Peace, or any person appointed by the Justices as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such houses, buildings, or lands, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

LXXII. When the valuation and measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided under Section LXIX of this Act, shall have been completed, the Justices shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the said book containing the valuation and measurement and the rate assessed, or a copy of the said book, may be inspected, by advertisement in the English and Bengallee Government Gazettes, and in at least two of the daily English newspapers, and in two Vernacular newspapers, published in Calcutta, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town; and the person in whose custody such book may be, shall permit every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee; and every person who does not claim to be such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

LXXIII. The Justices shall, at the time and in the manner in the preceding Section mentioned, give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation or measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any property previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property.

LXXIV. After the appeals have been enquired into, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the said book, shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices; and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole three years for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

LXXV. Provided always that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the said book, by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any property liable to the rate, after giving notice to such person as may be interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any property not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the rate, without notice; and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal, by application in writing to the Justices left at their Office three days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment.

LXXVI. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new book every three years, but the Justices may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in the book for any period of three years, with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary; as the valuation or measurement and assessment for the three years next following. Provided always that public notice of such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be given, in the manner prescribed in Section LXXII of this Act; and the provisions of that and the three following Sections shall be applicable to the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the book or books in which it is contained.

LXXVII. Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under the provisions of this Act, shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace. But no such

After revision, the assessment book to be authenticated by seal of Justices.

Rate assessed to be deemed the rate for three years.

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

New assessment book need not be prepared every three years.

Period of three years, with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation or measurement and assessment for the three years next following.

Provided.

public notice of such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be given, in the manner prescribed in Section LXXII of this Act; and the provisions of that and the three following Sections shall be applicable to the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the book or books in which it is contained.

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thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All appeals against such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be made to the Justices, by application in writing left at their Office three days before the day fixed in the said public notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and upon hearing such appeals the Justices shall make such amendments, if any, in the said assessment and in the said book, as they shall think proper.

After the appeals have been enquired into, and after the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the said book, shall be authenticated by the seal of the Justices; and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole three years for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated.

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Provided always that public notice of such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be given, in the manner prescribed in Section LXXII of this Act; and the provisions of that and the three following Sections shall be applicable to the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the book or books in which it is contained.

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It shall not be necessary to prepare a new book every three years, but the Justices may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in the book for any period of three years, with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary; as the valuation or measurement and assessment for the three years next following.

Provided always that public notice of such valuation or measurement and assessment shall be given, in the manner prescribed in Section LXXII of this Act; and the provisions of that and the three following Sections shall be applicable to the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the book or books in which it is contained.

Appeals against any rate assessed or demanded by the Justices under the provisions of this Act, shall be heard and determined by not less than three Justices of the Peace. But no such

appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices.

LXXVIII. The assessment by the Justices of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinafore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the preceding Section, shall be final and conclusive.

LXXIX. When any rate is due, the Justices shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property or thing, for which the rate is charged.

LXXX. If the bill is not paid, by the person liable to pay the same, within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Justices may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in the form contained in the Schedule (C) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service

LXXXI. The Officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding Section, shall make a return of the goods and chattels seized under the warrant, and shall at the same time make a return in writing, in the form contained in the Schedule (E) to this Act annexed, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said goods and chattels will be sold as therein mentioned.

LXXXII. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Justices, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold under the orders of the Justices, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act, according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the said Schedule.

LXXXIII. The goods and chattels of any person from whom any rate is due, may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in the payment of the money due from such person.

LXXXIV. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house, building, or land remains unpaid, after notice of demand has been duly served, the Justices may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises; and in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

LXXXV. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio*, on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

LXXXVI. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

LXXXVII. Every notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax, or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is addressed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served. Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land, in respect of which a rate is assessed, be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the Town, every such notice, summons, or notice of demand shall be deemed to be duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

LXXXVIII. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax, made under the authority of this Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any Court of Justice.

LXXXIX. The Justices shall carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the

LXXXIV. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house, building, or land remains unpaid, after notice of demand has been duly served, the Justices may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises; and in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

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LXXXVII. Every notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax, or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is addressed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served. Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land, in respect of which a rate is assessed, be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the Town, every such notice, summons, or notice of demand shall be deemed to be duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

LXXXVIII. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax, made under the authority of this Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any Court of Justice.

LXXXIX. The Justices shall carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the

LXXXIX. The Justices shall carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the

Town as they may think desirable, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and subject to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by him.

XC. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof by notification in the Government Gazette. An annual rate, to be fixed from time to time by the said Lieutenant-Governor, not exceeding two and a half per centum of their annual value, may be imposed upon all houses, buildings, and lands situated within the boundaries so notified, and the same shall be payable by the owners thereof in quarterly instalments. For the purposes of the said rate, the houses, buildings, and lands situated within such boundaries as aforesaid, shall be held to be a part of the Town; and all the provisions of this Act which relate to the assessment and collection of rate payable by owners, shall have effect in respect to such rates.

XCI. It shall be lawful for the Justices, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to erect wharves, jetties, or quays, in any river or canal bordering upon lands which may belong to the Justices. And it shall be lawful for the Justices to levy, upon all goods shipped or landed at any such quays, wharves, or jetties, erected as aforesaid, wharfage, portage, and other fees, according to a scale to be laid down from time to time by the Justices with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

XCII. It shall be lawful for the Officers, appointed by the Justices to superintend the landing and shipment of goods from any quays, wharves, and jetties erected under the provisions of the last preceding Section, to detain any such goods until the wharfage, portage, and other charges due thereon shall have been paid.

XCIII. Clause 1.—For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Justices may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture, on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund under this or any Act passed in that behalf, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest and upon such terms as to the time of re-payment and otherwise as the said Lieutenant-Governor may approve, any sums of money the Justices may require for the objects aforesaid.

Clause 2.—All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the form contained in the Schedule (B) to this Act, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures, shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being, without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Clause 3.—The Justices may at any time, with such consent as aforesaid, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any

monies for the time being due on any debentures issued in pursuance of this Act.

XCIV. It shall be lawful for the Justices to keep in their Office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose they shall divide the Town into such and so many Districts as they shall think fit, and for every such District they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such District.

XCV. Every Registrar shall dwell within the District, of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the District for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Justices shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the Town.

XCVI. The Justices shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register Books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed; and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

XCVII. Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his District after the first day of July 1868, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

XCVIII. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this Section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XCIX. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby

required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

C. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of Births or Deaths, under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

CI. At such times and in such manner as shall be directed from time to time by the Justices, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

CII. The Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, deem necessary, and all the expenses incurred shall be defrayed out of the Municipal Fund.

CIII. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more Enumeration Districts.

CIV. At such times as shall be appointed under Section CI of this Act, and as shall be notified in the Official Gazette by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, every occupier of a dwelling house or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a Schedule, as hereinafter provided, may have been delivered, shall afford such information, in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner, as may, under this Act, be lawfully required of them.

CV. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his District, except as hereinafter provided, and shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation, of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his District, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf. Provided always that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

CVI. The Chairman, when he may deem such a course to be advisable, may cause a Schedule, in such form as shall be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-

Governor, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who he shall have ascertained to be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to such persons as may be duly authorized to demand the same.

CVII. Any Military or Naval Officers in Military and Naval command of bodies of Military or Naval men, or of others, if required, to act as enumerators.

Master of a Merchant Vessel, or Nacodah or Tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, or Prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of Hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed; every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

CVIII. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose and as shall be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

CIX. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government), existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Justices.

CX. The Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, may lay out and make new streets, and may build and construct bridges and tunnels; and may turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up, any public street, and may widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve, any such street; making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any land, houses, or buildings which may be required for any such purposes.

CXI. In laying out or making any new street or in turning, diverting, widening, opening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any public street, in addition to the land required for the carriage-ways and foot-ways thereof, the Justices may purchase also the land necessary for the houses and buildings to form the said street, and may sell and dispose of the same, with such stipulations and conditions as to the class and description of houses or buildings to be erected thereon, as they shall think fit. Provided that, if any

Compensation for land taken under the provisions of this Act, compensation shall be made to the owners for any direct or immediate damage which may be done thereby to any adjoining land or buildings of such owner.

CXII. The Justices may agree with the owners of any land or building for the absolute purchase thereof for the purpose of laying out and making new streets, or of widening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any of the public streets, or for any other purpose whatever connected with the conservancy or general improvement of the Town.

CXIII. When there is any hinderance to the acquisition by purchase of any land or building required for the purposes of this Act, the Government of Bengal, upon the representation of the Justices and after such inquiry as may be thought proper, may declare that the land or building is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any laws now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. And the Government of Bengal may vest such land or building in the Justices, on their paying the compensation awarded.

CXIV. The Justices may sell any lands or buildings vested in them by virtue of this Act, or acquired by them for the purposes thereof, either together or in parcels as they may find most convenient and advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the purposes of this Act; and for carrying such sale into effect, the Justices may execute a conveyance of the lands sold to the purchaser, and such conveyance shall be under the common seal of the Justices, and shall be executed in all respects in the manner hereinbefore provided for the execution of contracts, the value or amount of which exceeds five hundred Rupees.

CXV. Whenever any street hereby vested in the Justices shall be discontinued and stopped up under the provisions of Section CX of this Act, the Justices may sell the lands, or such part thereof as shall not be required for the purposes of this Act.

CXVI. The Justices shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, from time to time, cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and from time to time may cause the same to be paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewered, or otherwise improved, and the surface thereof to be raised, lowered, or altered, as they may think fit; and may also make

and keep in repair any foot-ways for the use of passengers in any such street, and also from time to time place, on the sides of such foot-ways or otherwise, such fences and posts as may be needed for the protection of foot-passengers.

CXVII. The Justices shall cause the streets, including the foot-ways thereof, to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, and filth of every sort found thereon, to be collected and removed.

CXVIII. The Justices may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, where-

in dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish, may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily or otherwise periodically in the said receptacles. Every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as above mentioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

CXIX. Whoever deposits, or permits his servants to deposit, any dust, dirt, dung, ashes; garden, kitchen, or stable refuse; or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, in any street or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of a river-bank whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places and in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make Bye-Laws for regulating the making of such deposits, and for the removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit, with the expense of removing it or carrying it away.

CXX. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any street, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

CXXI. The Justices from time to time may fix the hours within which only it shall be lawful to remove any night-soil or other such offensive matter. When the Justices have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also whoever, at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Justices or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel not having a covering proper for preventing the escape of the contents thereof or of the stench therefrom, or who slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or who does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilled, or who places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter, or who drives or takes or causes to be driven or taken any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street or by any route other than such as shall from time to time be by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees for each offence.

CXXII. The Justices, from time to time, shall appoint or provide places convenient for the deposit of the night-soil, dung, and other filth, and the dust, dirt, ash, and rubbish

collected and removed under the authority of this Act; and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act; and, for any of such purposes, the Justices may purchase or take on lease any land or buildings by them considered necessary, or may cause any new building to be made upon any land to be purchased or hired by them.

CXXIII. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewer-
age, soil, dung, and filth, collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be the property of the Justices, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof, shall be applied to the purposes of this Act.

CXXIV. The Justices, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

CXXV. Whoever builds any wall, or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such street after this Act comes into operation, shall be liable, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Justices shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Justices from allowing any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

CXXVI. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, flags, or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any public street, without the consent in writing of the Justices, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CXXVII. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Justices, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Justices; and whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon, any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and the Justices may, if they think fit, cause any such street, laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered; or may cause any building, erected in any such street otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or if necessary removed; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the offender, and be recoverable as hereinafter provided: If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or

width proposed be signified by the Justices within one month, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

CXXVIII. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect, within the Town, any hut or any range or block of huts, on any plot or parcel of ground on which no huts are standing, without previous notice to the Justices; and the Justices may require such hut or huts to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of each line, of such width as the Justices may think proper for salutary ventilation, and to facilitate scavengering, and at such a level as will admit of sufficient drainage. And if any such hut or huts be built without giving such notice to the Justices, or otherwise than as required by the Justices, the Justices may give notice to the builder or builders thereof to take down and remove the same within one month, and if such hut or huts be not taken down or removed according to such notice, the Justices may cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred in doing so shall be paid by the said builder or builders, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXIX. Whenever the Justices are satisfied, from inspection or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town, is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block of huts, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or, at the option of the Justices, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Justices for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Justices with such sanction as aforesaid may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk. And in case such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Justices may cause the said huts to be taken down, or such operations to be performed in respect of such huts, as the Justices may deem necessary to prevent such risk. If such huts be pulled down, the Justices shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected; and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Justices, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent Court for the payment of the same. The Calcutta Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent Court for that purpose.

CXXX. If any street (not being a public street), or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metad, pave,

CXXXI. The Justices may, if they think fit, cause any such street, laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered; or may cause any building, erected in any such street otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or if necessary removed; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the offender, and be recoverable as hereinafter provided: If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or

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flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice, and upon non-compliance the Justices may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein: and the expenses incurred by them in so doing shall be paid by the owners in default according to the value of their respective premises, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Justices, or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses; and such expense shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Provided.

such streets shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, on the requisition of the Justices, or by the Justices as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Justices out of the Municipal Fund.

CXXXI. If any street (not being a public

Certain streets to be deemed public and repaired by the Justices.

street, but being a street over or through which the public have or may hereafter have a right of way) be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Justices, they may, if they think fit, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

CXXXII. The Justices may, upon such terms

Houses may be set forward for improving line of streets.

as they shall think fit, allow any house or building to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house or building is situated.

CXXXIII. When any house or building, any

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Justices may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings. Provided always that the

Provided.

Justices shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXXXIV. The Justices shall, from time to

Names of streets.

time, cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, building, wall, or place at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

CXXXV. The Justices may, from time to

Numbers on houses.

time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outside of any house or building, or at the

entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

CXXXVI. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-

Doors not to open outwards.

floor windows put up after this Act comes into operation, which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction; and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such street and cause obstruction, the owner of the premises to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Justices to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction, and in case he neglects so to do, the Justices may make such alteration, and the expense thereof shall be paid by such owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXXVII. If any door, gate, bar, or ground-

Doors opening outwards to be altered.

floor window, put up before this Act comes into operation, is hung or placed so as to open outwards upon any public street and cause obstruction, the Justices may alter the same, so that no part thereof, when open, shall cause an obstruction, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the owners and be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXXXVIII. The owner of every house or

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

building in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Justices to that effect, put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house or building, and for discharging the same in such manner as the Justices shall direct, and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that he shall so make default.

CXXXIX. The Justices may give notice in

Projections erected in front of houses, to be removed.

writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building, to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after this Act comes into operation, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, and such owner or occupier shall, within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Justices, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Justices in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Provided that, when the expense shall

Provided.

have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same, from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house or building.

CXL. The Justices may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house or building, in any public street, before this Act comes into operation, to be removed, or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXLI. The Justices may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses or buildings in public streets, to put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades, weather-frames, and the like, to project from any upper-story thereof over the street, to an extent not exceeding five feet from the foundation.

CXLII. The external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings erected or renewed within the Town, after this Act comes into operation, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building, in or near any street, now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain after this Act comes into operation, unless with the consent in writing of the Justices; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue. Any person may give information and institute a prosecution under this Section.

CXLIII. If, in any street, any house, building, or wall, or any thing affixed thereon, be deemed by the Justices to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper board or notice to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises or otherwise to be given, to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forth-

with to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Justices shall cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and all the expenses incurred by the Justices shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him, as hereinafter provided.

CXLIV. If any such house, building, or wall, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the Justices may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, building, or wall, on demand. The Justices, although they sell such materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale, as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

CXLV. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance, the Justices, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the building or some conspicuous part of the premises, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure or enclose the same; and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Justices shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and all expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXLVI. Whoever, being the occupier of a house within the Town, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CXLVII. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, within the Town, whether tenanted or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with vegetation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

CXLVIII. The Justices may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering any public road or street, so that they may not exceed the height of seven feet from the level of the road; and to cut and trim all trees which by overhanging any public road or street obstruct the passage or cause damage thereto; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Justices may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required, and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof shall be paid to them by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXLIX. Whoever within the Town shall keep any pig-stye to the front of any street, not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and whoever shall within the Town, without the permission of the Justices, keep more than ten swine or more than twenty sheep or goats, or ten horned cattle, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CL. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts in, alongside, or under the streets, existing at the time this Act comes into operation or afterwards made, and whether made at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall be vested in and belong to the Justices.

CLI. The Justices, in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if needful, carry such sewers through, across, or under any street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any inclosed or other land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CLII. The Justices shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they see fit, enlarge, alter, arch-over, or otherwise improve, all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them by this Act: and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary. Provided that if, by reason of any thing done under this Section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Justices shall, at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices shall direct; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLIII. The Justices shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, cause the sewers and drains belonging to them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied; and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, they may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other works as may be necessary; and they may also, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with and be emptied into any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purposes as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

CLIV. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow or receiving sewerage to filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished by natural or artificial causes as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

CLV. Whoever, without the written consent of the Justices first obtained, makes or causes to be made any drain into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Justices by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Justices may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, removed, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit; and all the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the person making such branch-drain, and shall be recoverable as herein after provided.

CLVI. No building shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain vested in the Justices by this Act, without their written consent; and if any building be so erected, the Justices may cause such building to be pulled down, or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending and be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLVII. If any house or building within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Justices by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Justices may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay from such house or building a covered drain or pipe, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall

CLVIII. The Justices are empowered to make drains from houses which are not properly drained. The Justices are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Justices by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Justices may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay from such house or building a covered drain or pipe, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall

think necessary for the draining of such house or building; and the expenses incurred by the Justices in respect thereof, if not forthwith paid by the owner, shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLVIII. No house or building shall be hereafter built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer either then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Justices are empowered to empty their sewers.

CLIX. If any house or building, newly erected or re-built within the Town after this Act comes into operation, have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding Section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house or building, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Justices may direct; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Justices may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLX. Before beginning, within the town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Justices notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Justices.

CLXI. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice, the Justices shall signify their approval of the proposed levels, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels in lieu thereof within the same time.

CLXII. If such building be begun or made without sending such notice and plan, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Justices within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Justices may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXIII. If the Justices fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels shown on such plan as aforesaid, and to fix other levels within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to according to the levels shown on such plan, provided that

such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

CLXIV. All sewers and drains in streets, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Justices, or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation so as to prevent stench. If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Justices, neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Justices may forthwith provide and apply the same; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such sewer or drain, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXV. The Justices may erect on or fix to any house or building such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house or building, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house or building in the neighbourhood.

CLXVI. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse; or any broken glass or earthen-ware, or other rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to any of the Justices, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CLXVII. The Justices may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance; common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

CLXVIII. The Justices may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts; as they, from time to time, may think proper; and whoever keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehter's depôt without such license, or, having a license for a public necessary or tola mehter's depôt, suffers the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleaning the same, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and the license may be cancelled by the Justice before whom the person is convicted. Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Justices at any time, on giving one month's notice, to cancel any license granted under this Section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

CLXIX. The owner or occupier of any house or building having a privy on his premises, shall have such privy shut out, by a

sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and it shall not be lawful for any owner or occupier to keep any privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street. Every owner or occupier who shall omit to comply with, or shall commit any breach of, any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty of ten Rupees a day for each day of default or breach. Provided that the Justices may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street, where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

CLXX. All branch-drains, as well within as without the lands or buildings to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Justices, and shall be altered, repaired, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued; and if the

If owners neglect, Justices may cause the same to be done and charge the owners with the expense.

owner of any land or buildings to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, and put the same into good order in the manner required by the Justices, the Justices may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be altered, repaired, and put in good order, and the expense incurred by the Justices in respect thereof, shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXI. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed, after this Act comes into operation, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Justices or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Justices, constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the Justices may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

CLXXII. The Justices, or any Officer appointed by them for the purpose, may inspect any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the premises to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon any lands and buildings, with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be; and if, upon such inspection, it appears that the drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed after this Act comes into operation contrary to the provisions thereof,

the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided; but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Justices or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be; and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good, such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall, in that case, be defrayed by the Justices. Provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an

Proviso. entry into the zenanas or private apartments appropriated to the females of Hindoo and Mussulman families, for the purpose of such inspection, except by the agency of women.

CLXXIII. Where any notice is required by Service of notice on this Act to be given to the owners and occupiers owner or occupier, of any of buildings and lands. building or land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such building or land, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if the notice cannot be so served, or if there be no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such building or land, and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner. Provided always that, when the owner and his residence are known to the Justices, it shall be their duty, if such owner be residing within the limits of their authority, to cause every notice, required to be given to the owner of any building or land, to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family; and, if the owner be not resident within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post addressed to his residence, and proof of delivery of the notice at the Post Office shall be held to be due service of the same.

CLXXIV. Whenever, under the provisions of Justices, in default this Act, any work is required to be executed by the owner or occupier, owner or occupier of any building or land, and default is made in the execution of such works, the Justices, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXV. If the defaulter be the owner of the building or land, the Justices may, by way of Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent. additional remedy, whether any action or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the building or land under such owner, and, in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of such occupier; and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to his landlord, so much as is so paid by or recovered from him in respect of any such expenses.

CLXXVI. No occupier of any building or land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due.

Occupier, not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

of, than the amount of rent due from him, for the premises in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time, after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglects or refuses, upon application made to him for that purpose by the Justices, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum demanded of any such occupier is greater than the rent which was due by him at the time of such demand or which has since accrued, shall lie upon such occupier; provided further that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect any special contract, made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

CLXXVII. Whenever default is made by the owner of any building or land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such building or land may, with the approval of the Justices, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

CLXXVIII. If the occupier of any building or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such building or land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace, upon proof thereof, may give an order in writing, requiring such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such building or land, as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and if, after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order, such occupier continues to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, such occupier shall, for every day during which he so continues to refuse, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and every such owner, during the continuance of such refusal, shall be discharged from any penalties to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in executing such works.

CLXXIX. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, existing at the time this Act goes into operation or afterwards made, laid, or erected, and whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things, connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall be vested in and belong to the Justices.

CLXXX. The Justices shall cause all existing public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, used for the supply of water to the inhabitants of the Town, and for the other purposes mentioned in this Act, to be continued, maintained, and supplied with water; or they shall substitute other such works, and shall cause them to be maintained and supplied with water; and the Justices may, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, from time to time, construct aqueducts and lay pipes for bringing water into the Town, and may provide any number of new tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, and other such water-works for the purpose aforesaid.

CLXXXI. Whoever, except as permitted by the Justices under Section CLXXXIV, bathes in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, or aqueduct belonging to the Justices, or washes or causes to be washed therein, any horse, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or the skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive thing; or throws, puts, or casts, or causes to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other unwholesome or offensive matter or thing; or causes or suffers to run, drain, or be brought thereinto, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building or from any ground occupied by him; or does any thing whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted—shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each offence.

CLXXXII. Whoever, being the proprietor of any gas-works, or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas, or being the occupier or proprietor of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, willfully does any act connected with the said business, whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works, belonging to the Justices, is fouled or corrupted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and to a further penalty, not exceeding five hundred Rupees, for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice in writing from the Justices in this behalf, and the Justices may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such persons; and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by any thing proceeding from or contained in the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipe, conduit, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be, and be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided; but, if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages

occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Justices.

CLXXXIII. Whoever wilfully or carelessly injures any water-works belonging to the Justices, or unlawfully draws off, diverts, or takes water from any such water-works, or from any water or streams, belonging to the Justices, by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CLXXXIV. The Justices may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghaut or place, or any part of the strand of any river (not being private property), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place; and may also provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks or runs of water for the inhabitants to bathe in, and may also set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

CLXXXV. The Justices may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws, to regulate—

For regulating all or any matters and things whatsoever connected with the water to be supplied by them, and the use of such water for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act;

And for regulating the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in the places provided or appointed by them for the purpose of bathing, in such manner as shall appear to the Justices necessary, making due allowance for the habits and customs of the country.

CLXXXVI. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Justices to be injurious to health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Justices to require, by notice in writing, the owner of the said premises to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises; and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CLXXXVII. The Justices are hereby empowered, from time to time, as they shall see fit, to drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Justices, their Officers, and workmen, may do all

necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

CLXXXVIII. The Justices, in executing any works directed or authorized by this Act to be made, shall provide, and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works; and, in case of any difference arising between the Justices respectively and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CLXXXIX. When the pavement or surface of any street, or when any street is broken up, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up, by the Justices, their Officers, or servants, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain, so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up, to be fenced and guarded; and sufficiently lighted during the night.

CXC. If the Justices deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwise alter, the situation of any water-pipe or gas pipe, or other water-works, or gas-works, laid in any of the streets, they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require that person to whom any such pipes or works belong or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Justices direct; provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Justices, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons. And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

CXCI. If the person to whom any such pipes or works belong or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered, in such manner as the Justices require, the Justices may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

CXCII. Every person intending to build or take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward parts of any building, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, and having first obtained a license in writing from the Justices so to do, cause sufficient boards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street or footway, and shall continue such board or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Justices, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who begins to build, or to take down, or alter, or repair, any building contrary to the provisions of this Section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any boards, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or board, or to continue the same standing, and in good condition as aforesaid, during the time aforesaid, or who does not, while the said boards or fences are standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same when directed by the Justices within eight days, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued, after twenty-four hours' notice from the said Justices.

CXCIII. The Justices shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, drains, or lights vested in them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses, and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any of the streets, to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, or other vehicles, cattle or horses, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper; and the Justices shall cause any sewer or drain or other works in streets, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night; and whoever takes down, alters, or removes, any of the said bars, chains, or posts, or extinguishes any light, without the authority or consent of the Justices, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

CXCIV. No persons shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Justices; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up, or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and whoever deposits materials or makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and light such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued, after twenty-four hours' notice from the Justices.

CXCV. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers, the Justices shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expenses of such repair, protection, or enclosure shall be paid to the Justices by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

CXCVI. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a slaughter-house any place within the Town, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CXCVII. The Justices may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses, and they may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for and with respect to the management, regulation, and charges for the use of such places.

CXCVIII. Every owner or occupier or farmer of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be run in therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Justices, and if required so to do by the Justices, shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Justices that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified therein, he shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which such default is continued.

CXCIX. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection of all such markets and of all slaughter-houses within the Town, and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once every twenty-four hours.

CC. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Justices or any of their Officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article, which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or

offered or exposed for sale within the Town as food of drink for man, to grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article, and if it appear to the said Justice, upon the evidence of a competent person, that the same is noxious or unfit for such purpose, he shall order such article to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

CCI. The Justices, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food, and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCII. The Justice of the Peace, before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made by virtue of this Act, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to such person under this Act; and the said Justice, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, may declare the license granted under this Act revoked.

CCIII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day, after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CCIV. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used at the time this Act comes into operation for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow—or for boiling offal or blood—or as a soap-house—oil-boiling house—dyeing house—tannery—brick, pottery, or lime-kiln—sugar-manufacture—or other manufacture or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise—or as a yard or depot for hay, straw, wood, or coal—shall, within three months after this Act comes into operation, register the same at the Office of the Justices, in a book

to be kept by them for that purpose, and whoever, after the expiration of the said three months and after eight days' notice from the Justices, uses any such place without the same being registered, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred Rupees, for every day during which the offence is continued.

CCV. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding Section, except under a license from the

Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

CCVI. The Justices may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection of every place within the Town used for any of the purposes mentioned in Section CCIV, and for the management and conduct of such business, whether the same be newly established or not, in such manner as they may think necessary and proper, in order to prevent or diminish the noxious or injurious or offensive effect thereof.

CCVII. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Justices that any place licensed under Section CCV or CCV, or registered under Section CCIV of this Act, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month; and whoever, after the expiration of that time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding two hundred Rupees, for every day during which it shall be so used.

CCVIII. The Justices may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial ground and every place used as such; and every such place, and every burning ground, existing at the time this Act comes into operation, shall, within one month after this Act shall have come into operation, be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorised to control the same, by order of the Justices, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said time, knowingly, buries or burns, or causes to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not so registered as burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCIX. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath any church or chapel or other place of public worship built after this Act comes into operation, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private,

Penalty for establishing such trades without license.

Justices to make rules for licensing, registering, &c., places used for such trades.

Justices may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Justices.

shall be opened, made, or formed after this Act comes into operation, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Government of Bengal, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Justices, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made, or formed without such license or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CCX. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, the Justices, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial, or any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto, and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, it shall not be lawful, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, to bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpses in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate; and whoever, after due publication of such certificate as hereinafter provided, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always that every such certificate shall be published in the Government Gazette, and that a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

CCXI. Notwithstanding any such certificate as in the preceding Section mentioned, where by usage or otherwise there is at the time this Act comes into operation any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment, has been purchased or acquired before this Act comes into operation, it shall be lawful for the Justices, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, to grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

CCXII. The Justices may, from time to time, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CCXIII. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the regulation of burial and burning grounds, and may thereby prescribe rules as to the depth of graves and places of interment, and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning grounds, due regard being had to the religious usages of the several classes of the community.

CCXIV. The Justices shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter into, and upon any building or land, as well for the purpose of making any survey or inspection which they may be entitled to make, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings, or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry or of any thing done in any part of such building or land in pursuance of this Act. Provided that, except when herein otherwise provided, the Justices or their Officers shall not enter upon any building or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of his or their intention to do so.

CCXV. The Justices, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of, any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said land to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses. Provided that, before the Justices make any such temporary use as aforesaid of the land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owners and occupiers of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

CCXVI. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Justices, or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of any thing which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue of or in consequence of this Act; or removes any

CCXVII. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the regulation of burial and burning grounds, and may thereby prescribe rules as to the depth of graves and places of interment, and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning grounds, due regard being had to the religious usages of the several classes of the community.

CCXVIII. The Justices shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter into, and upon any building or land, as well for the purpose of making any survey or inspection which they may be entitled to make, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings, or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry or of any thing done in any part of such building or land in pursuance of this Act. Provided that, except when herein otherwise provided, the Justices or their Officers shall not enter upon any building or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of his or their intention to do so.

CCXIX. The Justices, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of, any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said land to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses. Provided that, before the Justices make any such temporary use as aforesaid of the land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owners and occupiers of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

CCXX. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Justices, or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of any thing which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue of or in consequence of this Act; or removes any

CCXXI. The Justices may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the regulation of burial and burning grounds, and may thereby prescribe rules as to the depth of graves and places of interment, and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning grounds, due regard being had to the religious usages of the several classes of the community.

mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

CCXXVII. For the purposes of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place within the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, it shall be lawful, whenever a plan for laying any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain shall have been approved by the Government of Bengal, for the Justices and their Officers, with such assistants as they may require, to exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, all the powers which by this Act it is lawful for them to exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing; and it shall also be lawful for any Magistrate of any district, through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, to exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district, as it is, by this Act, lawful for a Justice of the Peace to exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Justices within the Town.

CCXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Justices, from time to time, to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, for the several purposes for which bye-laws are authorized by this Act to be made; and also to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to such confirmation, for the guidance and control of persons employed by them and for preserving order and cleanliness in the Town, and for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act. Provided that no such bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no penalty for any one infringement of such bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that, in the case of a continuing infringement, no penalty shall exceed ten Rupees for each day after notice from the Justices of such infringement.

CCXXIX. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall have effect until the same is confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

CCXXX. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the Government Gazette in English and in Bengalee at least seven times, nor till the space of one month has elapsed since the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law shall be kept at the Office of the Justices; and all persons may, at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five

o'clock in the afternoon, inspect such copy without fee or reward.

CCXXXI. Such bye-laws, when confirmed, shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Bengalee, and a copy thereof, in English and in Bengalee, shall be printed or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Justices.

CCXXXII. All Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of such bye-laws, when the same shall have been confirmed and published as aforesaid.

CCXXXIII. The Justices shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by this Act, or by any bye-law made under this Act, and of the amount of every such penalty, and shall cause such particulars, in English, Bengalee, and Oor-deo, to be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Justices.

CCXXXIV. The Justices may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund. But nothing in this Section shall be held to hinder any person from prosecuting any other person for any nuisance.

CCXXXV. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which is, or but for this Act would be deemed to be, a nuisance at common law, nor to exempt any person, guilty of a nuisance at common law, from prosecution or action in respect thereof.

CCXXXVI. No action shall be brought against the Justices, or any of their Officers, or any person acting under the direction of the Justices, for any thing done or intended to be done under the powers of this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the Office of the Justices, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff, and of his attorney or agent in the cause; and upon the trial of any such action the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action, except such as is stated in the notice so delivered; and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant; and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given shall, before action brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action,

by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

CCXXVII. The Justices may make compensation, out of the Municipal Fund, to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Justices, their Officers, or servants, under and by virtue of this Act.

CCXXVIII. When any license is granted under the provisions of Sections CLXVIII or CXCVI of this Act, authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under Section CXXV for making any temporary erection, or under Section CXLII for putting up any projection, the Justices may charge a fee for such license or permission; and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be from time to time adjusted by the Justices with the sanction of the Government, provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of one hundred Rupees. When permission or license is given for the temporary occupation of any ground belonging to the Justices under the provisions of Section CXCII or Section CXCIV, the Justices may charge rent for such ground, according to the time the occupation may continue, at such rates as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Government of Bengal.

CCXXIX. In all cases where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

CCXXX. In any case referred to a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Judge, on the application of either party, to summon the other party to appear before him, at a time and place to be named in such summons, and every such summons shall be served by delivering the original, or a copy thereof, to the person summoned, or by leaving the same at his usual or last known place of abode, with some adult male member or servant of his family. Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such Judge to hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, to examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such enquiry shall be in the discretion of such Judge, who shall determine the amount thereof.

CCXXXI. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same, within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Judge, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such party; and the overplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose goods shall have been distrained.

CCXXXII. Instead of proceeding by distress or sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Justices may sue the person liable to pay the same, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CCXXXIII. Clause 1.—Every prosecution under this Act may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace, except in cases otherwise provided for, and every fine or penalty imposed under or by virtue of this Act or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered by a summary proceeding before a Justice of the Peace, upon information exhibited by order of the Justices, and, in default of payment of such fine or penalty, the same may be levied, under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace, by distress and sale of the goods of such offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII of 1856 (for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (to amend Act XIII of 1856), or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being.

Recovery of fines and penalties.

Clause 2.—Every prosecution under Clause 2 of Section XVII of this Act shall be instituted in such manner as a prosecution under Section CLXX of the Indian Penal Code would be instituted, and before such Magistrate or Court as shall have authority to entertain charges and prosecutions in reference to the said last mentioned Section, and not otherwise.

CCXXXIV. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine or penalty is imposed by virtue of this Act, may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder—or, if he makes no award to the informer, the whole of such fine or penalty,—to be paid to the Justices, to be by them applied to the purposes of this Act.

CCXXXV. No person shall be liable to any fine or penalty under this Act, for any offence made cognizable before a Justice of the Peace, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace within two months next after the commission of such offence.

CCXXXVI. If, through any act, neglect, or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this Act, any damage to the property of the Justices shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage, as well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted; and on non-payment of such damage on demand, the same shall be levied by distress, and such Justice of the Peace shall issue his warrant accordingly.

Damage to the Justices' property to be made good in addition to penalty.

CCXXXVII. It shall be the duty of all Police Officers to give immediate information to the Justices of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Act. Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, or if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police Officer in question shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given; and such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

CCXXXVIII. If the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the said Lieutenant-Governor shall have declared the boundaries thereof by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, then Sections CL to CLXVI, both inclusive, of this Act, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared; and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said Sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all penalties payable under the said Sections and under the provisions of this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by Section LXXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

CCXXXIX. Whenever the Justices shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which, under Sections CXXX, CLVII, and CLIX of this Act, the owners of any premises, houses, or buildings are required to execute, the Justices may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or, if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered by the same process by which rates may be recovered under this Act.

CCXL. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of July 1868.

CCXLI. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of July 1868.

SCHEDULE A.—(Referred to in Section XXXVII.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES, HORSES, PONIES, AND MULES.

	Rupees. per half year.
For every 4-wheel Carriage on springs, drawn by 2 horses	12 0 0
If more than one such Carriage, then for every such Carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.	

For every 4-wheel Carriage on springs, drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands 6 0 0 |

If more than one such Carriage, then for every such Carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.

For every 2-wheel Carriage on springs 6 0 0 |

For every Horse (not a Race Horse) 6 0 0 |

For every Race Horse 12 0 0 |

For every Pony under thirteen hands, or Mule 2 0 0 |

Ponies under eleven hands; and Children's Carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

SCHEDULE B.—(Referred to in Sections XLVII and LI.)

LICENSE ON TRADER AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

Every Joint Stock Company Yearly. 100 Rs. |

Class II.

Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Bania, Wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent; and every Practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court

Every Owner or Farmer of a Haul or Bazar 50 |

Every Owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws; and every Auctioneer

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section LV at 100 Rupees a month or upwards

Class III.

Every Broker or Dalal employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight

Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon

Every keeper of a Spirit Shop, Punch House, or Billiard Room, Wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depot

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section LV at more than 25 Rupees, but less than 100 Rupees a month

Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section CCIV or CCV

Every Pleader, Mookhtar, or Law Agent, not included in Class II.

Class IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging-house keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer, or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a Brick-house, but not included in Class II or Class III.

Every keeper of a permanent Stall at a daily public Market or in a Chowk.

Every Poddar or Money Changer.
Every Hazzam, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class.

12 Rs.

Class V.

Every keeper of a Shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloli not included in Class III.
Every Pedlar, Hawker, and Box-wallah.

4 "

Class VI.

All other itinerant dealers

1 "

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business and may come under more than one of the designations in this Schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Justices; and in the case of a Firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the Firm.

SCHEDULE C.—(referred to in Section LXXX.)**NOTICE OF DEMAND.**

TAKE notice that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of _____ due from* [you] as owner (or occupier) (here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed) for the months of _____ 186 ; and that, if the sum due, together with _____ for this notice, is not paid into the Office of the said Justices at _____ or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Justices within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L. S.) (Signature of the Chairman,
Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.)

Date _____

* In the case of a demand under Section LXXXIV, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

SCHEDULE D.—(referred to in Section LXXX.)**DISTRESS WARRANT.**

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

WHEREAS _____ of _____ has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) (or rates and taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 186 ; although the said sum has

been duly demanded in writing from the said _____ and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand; This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said _____ (or as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on

the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of _____ Rupees,

and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted, out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of _____

Rupees, and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said _____

you are to certify the same to us, together with this Warrant.

(L. S.) (Signature of the Chairman,
Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.)

SCHEDULE E.—(referred to in Section LXXXI.)**FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.**

(State particulars of goods seized.)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above Inventory for the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 186 ; and that, unless you pay into the Office of the said Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing
the Warrant of distress.)

Date _____

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS UNDER THIS ACT,—(referred to in Section LXXXII.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee.	
	Rs.	As.
Under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees	1	0
10 " 15 " "	1	8
15 " 20 " "	2	0
20 " 25 " "	2	8
25 " 30 " "	3	0
30 " 35 " "	3	8
35 " 40 " "	4	0
40 " 45 " "	4	8
45 " 50 " "	5	0
50 " 60 " "	6	0
60 " 80 " "	7	8
80 " 100 " "	9	0
Above 100 " "	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when Peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

[1852]

SCHEDULE F.—(referred to in Section XCIII.)
FORM OF DESENTURE.

The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the

186

No.

By virtue of the Act No. VI of 1863 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, we, the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, incorpo-

rated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of

Rupees paid to us by A. B. of

, promise to pay to the said

or order the said sum of

Rupees

after the date hereof, together with in-

terest thereon at the rate of

per

centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the

day of

and the

day of

(Signature of the Chairman
or Vice-Chairman, and two Justices
of the Peace.)

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections XCVI and XCVII.)

18

BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections XCVI and XCVII.)

18

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

OF BOULNOIS,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[1863]

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 291.

POLICE.

Simla, the 19th June 1863.

Notification.—The undermentioned Officers of the Oudh Police have passed the Examination held at Lucknow on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th April 1863:—

For the Lower Standard.

Mr. D. Bleuman, Assistant Superintendent, City Police, with credit.

Lieutenant F. N. M. Maynard, District Superintendent of Police, Durrinbad.

C. U. ATTCHISON,

*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.*

No. 4088.

Fort William, the 26th June 1863.

Notification.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. F. C. Sandes, on the 7th ultimo, is commuted to privilege leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which Mr. Sandes may avail himself thereof.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 308.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 19th June 1863.

Notification.—The undermentioned Officers of the Oudh Commission have passed the Examination of Assistants held at Lucknow on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th April 1863:—

For the Higher Standard.

Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, Baraich, with credit.

Captain W. T. McGrigor, Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, Hurdul.

Mr. J. Dyson, Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, Sultanpore.

Captain R. Ousely, Assistant Commissioner for Settlement, except in Civil Law.

For the Lower Standard.

Mr. R. S. H. Haldane, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, Mahomdee.

Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, is invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and Mr. R. S. H. Haldane, Extra Assistant of the Third Class, with the powers of a First Class Subordinate Magistrate.

C. U. ATTCHISON,

*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.*

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupit, La Martiniera.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron,	... Merchant.
Hudd, G. R.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
Hollavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniera.
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constantin.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
Farly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Sudler, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Surgeon.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.
H. M. DURAND, Colonel, Secy. to the Govt. of India.	

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2831.

Fort William, the 26th June 1863.

Notification.—In continuation of Notification No. 2214, dated the 28th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of April last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

* According to the present limits of the several Governments.	* 1861 April.	* 1862 April.	* 1863 April.
	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.
Government of India	5,17,78,420	5,03,23,810	4,94,09,898
Bengal	2,12,08,810	2,16,08,480	2,10,33,680
N. W. Provinces	2,70,75,320	2,04,39,730	2,79,79,784
Punjab	1,07,32,540	78,46,210	1,00,62,877
Bombay	3,01,01,320	2,47,59,650	3,31,30,187
Central Provinces	16,65,110	18,00,000	45,07,340
Decan	2,45,530	37,71,170	37,48,908
Madras	2,14,02,000	3,94,34,323	3,77,01,723
Total	14,00,81,200	17,88,88,780	17,87,40,830

* Portion included under N. W. Provinces.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, the 18th June 1863.

No. 814. of 1863.—The services of Lieutenant W. J. Carroll, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with the Governor General.

No. 824. of 1863.—The services of Ensign J. B. Sparke, of Her Majesty's 35th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with the Governor General, as a special case.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.-Col.,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.*

[1854]

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th June 1863.

No. 421 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Date of Arrival at Fort William.

Captain J. I. Robinson, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry } 11th June 1863.

No. 422 of 1863.—The following Order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 202, dated 5th June 1863. —Granting leave of absence to Europe, on Medical Certificate, to Surgeon-Major G. G. Andrews, of the Medical Department } For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

Fort William, the 26th June 1863.

No. 423 of 1863.—The following Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 108, dated 6th June 1863.—Appointing Lieutenant D. W. Loughton, Officiating Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Paid Doing Duty Officer with the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence of Captain W. Weldon on other duty, and will proceed to join on being relieved by Captain Smith, Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, who resumes his appointment.

No. 424 of 1863.—With reference to Government General Order No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the names of the undermentioned Officers, who retired from the Service under the Annuity scheme, will be removed from the List of the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry :—

Rank and Name.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Colonel (Major General) R. T. Sandeman	By death of Colonel (Lieutenant-General) D. G. Scott.
Lieut.-Colonel (Lieutenant-General) J. K. McQuisland	By death of Colonel (Lieutenant-General) T. Biddis.

No. 425 of 1863.—The following Alterations of Rank are made in the Warrant Grade :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Rank and Name.	To Rank from	In whose Room.
Conductor Patrick Quaid	4th May 1862	Conductor (Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment) J. Stilesbury, deceased.
Thomas Foxton	25th July "	Conductor R. Clarke, deceased.
Robert John Baldwin	14th Aug. "	Conductor J. H. Bewsey, transferred as Quartermaster to the Royal Artillery.
Henry Hobery	6th Nov. "	Conductor J. Goulder, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Henry Mann	20th Feb. 1863	Conductor J. Stiles, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

No. 426 of 1863.—Supernumerary Sub-Conductor William Croydon, of the Ordnance Department, lately appointed to do duty in the Gun Carriage Agency on the abolition of the Artillery Depot of Instruction, is promoted to the rank of Conductor as a Supernumerary from the 6th November 1862, and will stand immediately below Conductor R. J. Baldwin, of the Ordnance Department.

No. 427 of 1863.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 376 of 1863, the undermentioned Student of the Military Class, attached to the Medical College, having been reported qualified to serve as a Native Doctor, is admitted into the Service accordingly, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector-General Medical Department.

Shaik Abdool Rohim.

H. K. Burne, Major,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

[1855]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 72.

Port William, the 25th June 1863.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. H. W. Wilson, Assistant Accountant, Third Class, Oudh, has obtained privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 73.

The 26th June 1863.

Appointment.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor General of India, to place the services of Captain A. Perkins, R. E., at present officiating as a Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for employment on "Local Works" in connection with Railways, and with the Grade of an Executive Engineer of the Third Class.

J. P. BEADLE, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abree, Domingo	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustin, John	... "Enterprise."
Cesar, Augustine	... "Tennamerin."
Coco, F.	... "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	... "Queen."
Condit, Victor	... "Nemesis."
DeCruz, H.	... "Enterprise."
Homingway, M.	... "Nemesis."
Hornitz	... "Queen."
Frederick, H.	... Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Frank, J.	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	... "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... "Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	... "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... "Humbly."
Green, T.	... 2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Hicks, H. L.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Hicks, T.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprise."
Hume, W.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Tennamerin."
Jenks, R.	... Steamer "Enterprise."
Lawrence, A.	... Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Masiah, J.	... Steamer "Enterprise."
Mignol, F.	... "Nemesis."
Norton, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Tennamerin."
Pava, P.	... Steamer "Madagascar."
Roman, de P.	... "Queen."
Smith, J.	... "Madagascar."
Smith, J.	... "Queen."
Synonds, R.	... "Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."

Burmah Medals with Clasps for Pegu.

Beadle, G. H.	... Apothecary, Steamer "Maharaddy."
Bolt, C.	... Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Cowley, M.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Dumodah."
Davidson, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Maharaddy."
Denton, H. W.	... 2nd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krisna."
Edley, E.	...
Evans, G. W.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Dumodah."
Godfrey, W.	... Purser's Steward, Steamer "Nerbuddah."
Godwin, S. F.	... Clerk, Steamer "India."
Halebarton, J.	... A. B. Steamer "Pluto."
Hood, J. H.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bampfsey."
Jackson, R.	... "Phlegathon."
Kennedy, J.	... "Enterprise."
Lawson, W. B.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Leahy, W.	... A. B., "Tennamerin."
Lowry, W.	... A. B., "Tennamerin."
Mackay, J.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."

Mann, G.	... A. B. Steamer "Tennamerin."
Middleton, J.	... 3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Miles, J. M.	... Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	... Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsdetham, W.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Reyn, J. R.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Reyn, J. T.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tassey, M.	... Commander, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Thompson, R. A.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Tomas, W. H.	... 3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Twiss, P.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Woodley, J.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Tennamerin."

India Medals.

Brown, William	... Ganges Flotilla.
Sanderson, R.	... Civil Service.

Unknown Medals.

Wren, J. J.

JOHN G. REDDIE,

Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 5007.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 20th June 1863.—Maulavy Kazim Hossain to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Hooghly and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

The 22nd June 1863.—Mr. R. C. Rabeholm, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861, the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act X. of 1850, and Act VI. of 1862, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

The 23rd June 1863.—The following Officers are appointed Assistants to the Magistrate and Collector of the Districts mentioned, and vested respectively with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861:—

Mr. J. W. Edgar ... Dacca.

Mr. H. Wilson ... Chittagong.

Mr. J. B. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr. T. Wills, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Lohardugga, and to have charge of the Palamow Sub-District.

The following Gentlemen to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committees in the following Districts in Assam:—

In Goalparrah.

Baboo Prithiram Chowdry Ray Bahadoor.

Protap Chunder Borooah.

Ram Lochun Sarburakar.

Lieutenant Campbell.

In Kamrup.

Mr. H. G. Bainbridge.

W. Becher.

T. B. Pinto.

Baboo Luckey Sing Chowdhri.

Jugya Sein Chowdhri.

In Nongong.

Mr. J. Phillips.

J. Herriot.

Ryves.

A. Severine.

In Seeladgur.

Mr. J. Smith.

W. Minto.

J. McIntosh.

H. L. Jenkins.

In Luckimpore.

Mr. H. Michel.
" J. Warren.
" J. Haly.
" Watson.

In Durrung.

Mr. J. C. Martin.
" R. Lyell.
" J. Edwardes.
" R. Lea.

The 24th June 1863.—Mr. V. H. Schaich to be Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, under Section VII., Act VI. of 1863 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Nuddea Division.

Mr. R. B. Chapman to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. T. Bruce Lane to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, making over charge of his office to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, who will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, until the arrival of Mr. Elliot.

Mr. A. J. Elliot to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot.

The above appointments will take effect from the 1st proximo.

The following Gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Management for the Agricultural Exhibition, in Hazareebaugh:—

Mr. A. G. Wilson.
" Max: Heibert.
Konwar Raminath Sing.
Baboo Kulkloss Paulit.

The 25th June 1863.—Mr. A. Hope to be Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 23rd June 1863.*—Dr. H. Fryer, Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon of Baneoorah, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under the Financial Notification dated the 22nd of February 1863, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th ultimo.

Mr. J. B. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, for ten days, to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Mونسhee Khyrat Hossain, Additional Sudder Ameon of the 2nd Pergunnah, for four days, on Medical Certificate, under Paragraph 16 of the New Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 24th June 1863.—Major J. L. Sherwill, Revenue Surveyor, Second or Southern Division, for two months and a half, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

The 25th June 1863.—Mr. C. J. Cassaigne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tirhoot, for eight months, on Medical Certificate, under Paragraph 11 of the new Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 21th June 1863.*—Baboo Isser Chunder Akar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cutwa having returned to his duties on the 10th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 4th of May last is cancelled.

A. EDIN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department, —Bengal.

JUDICIAL.—COURT-HOUSES.

No. 185.

The 31st June 1863.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the site of Sub-Divisional Buildings at Bettiah, in the Patna Division, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of ground is required in the Village of Bunnoo Chupratollah Ouni, measuring forty beegahs and fourteen cottahs, more or less, in extent.

The land is bounded as follows:—On the North by a small Nullah; South by the Bettiah and Segowlee Road; East by lands belonging to Fakcer Mulling Sein, and leased to certain parties for a Brickfield; West by the house and lands of Mr. Blewett.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section II. of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

No. 186.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Appointment.—Mr. D. Robertson, is re-appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department, in Bengal, as an Overseer, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Cuttack Circle.

COMMUNICATIONS.—ROADS.

No. 187.

The 23rd June 1863.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the Calcutta and Jessore Road in the District of Baraset, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land is required near the North-East end of the Village of Baraset, about 500 feet in length, and of an average breadth of 30 feet, more or less.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section II. of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

No. 188.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 25th June 1863.

Removal.—Conductor C. Shepherd, Supervisor, attached to the Dinapore Division, having been placed at the disposal of the Military Authorities, is removed from the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal, with effect from the 15th current.

No. 189.

Resignation.—Mr. J. Bradshaw, Assistant Overseer, attached to the Dinapore Division, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal, from the 10th current.

No. 140.

Appointment.—Bidyut Koomeda Churn Bose, a Probationary Sub-Overseer of the Second Class, Third Grade, attached to the Hidgellie Division, is appointed permanently in that Grade to the Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal.

No. 141.

The 26th June 1863.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. Patterson, Assistant Engineer of the First Class, Officiating Executive Engineer of the Tunluck Division, is allowed leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I. of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, for a period of one year, to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

E. L. OMMANNEY, Col., R. E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The 16th June 1863.—**Leave.**—No. 1308.—Mr. A. K. Blackall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for one year, to the Cape of Good Hope, together with the usual preparatory leave to enable him to proceed to the port of embarkation.

The 17th June 1863.—**Transfer.**—No. 1313.—Mr. J. R. Gouldsbury, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Ferozepore to the Lahore District, and to be stationed at Kasoor.

Appointments.—No. 1314.—Mr. L. Cowan, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore.

No. 1315.—Mr. John Goldney, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, in the room of Mr. A. K. Blackall proceeded on leave.

Mr. Goldney is posted to the Ferozepore District.

The 18th June 1863.—**Appointment.**—No. 1321.—Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart., Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, with effect from the date of Mr. J. W. Macnabb's proceeding on leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The 18th June 1863.—No. 266.—The following Gentlemen are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Lahore:—

The Honorary Magistrates of the City for the time being.

Pundit Byjnath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.

Mundee Shah, Member of the Municipal Committee, Lahore.

Bulshree Kunhaya Lall, Member of the Municipal Committee, Lahore.

The Head Master of the Lahore School to be Secretary, ex-officio.

The Committee to select their own President from among their number.

T. D. FORSYTH,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The 19th June 1863.—No. 130.—In continuation of Punjab Order No. 77, dated 14th April last, Captain H. Bernard, paid by Duty Officer, Fifth or Hazara Goorkha Battalion, is appointed officiating Second in Command in addition to his other duties, with effect from 24th February last.

No. 131.—The Bunnoo Station Order, dated 14th ultimo, by Major J. Hood, Commanding, directing Assistant Surgeon T. S. Veale, arrived at the Station, to assume Medical charge of the Sixth Punjab Infantry, No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, and the 4th Punjab Infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

No. 132.—The Abbottabad Station Order, dated 7th ultimo, by Major C. B. Keyes, Commanding, appointing Lieutenant W. A. B. Gillies, doing Duty Officer, Hazara Mountain Train, to receive charge of the Station Staff Office from Captain H. Bernard, Fifth Goorkha Battalion, proceeding on Command, is confirmed.

2ND REGIMENT SIKH INFANTRY.—No. 133.—The name of Huz Buksh, Havildar, who was struck off the Rolls of the Corps on 6th February last, having overstayed leave, is to be brought on the Rolls up to the 18th ultimo, the date of the Havildar's demise.

No. 134.—The Dera Ismael Khan Station Order, dated 27th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B., Commanding, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Fairweather, M. D., 4th Punjab Cavalry, to afford Medical aid to the Second Punjab Infantry, in room of Assistant Surgeon C. P. Castello, transferred to the 6th Punjab Infantry, is confirmed.

S. BAKER, Captain,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The 19th June 1863.—No. 309.—In continuation of the Punjab Government Order, No. 327, dated 15th May 1863, published in page 105 of the Punjab Government Gazette, dated 16th May 1863, the following additional Gradings and Postings of Clerks are published for general information:—

FOURTH CLASS.—Mr. J. Hearn, Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIXTH CLASS.—Mr. T. Higginbottom, Office of Baree Doab Canal Workshops, Multanpoor.

TWELFTH CLASS.—Lieut. Roy, Office of Baree Doab Canal Workshops, Multanpoor.

R. MACLAGAN, Lieut.-Colonel,

Secretary to Govt., Punjab.

* Not on the full salary of the grade, but on the same pay as heretofore.

[1858]

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the seventh sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Thursday, the 9th of July 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 3,300 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,960
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general Conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 14th and 24th July 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 14th July 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Friday, the 24th July 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	10th Aug. 1863.	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	7th Sept. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	5th Oct. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	9th Nov. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	7th Dec. "	1,868	1,464	3,317
Total		9,295	7,224	16,517

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Junior Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 5th June 1863.

Opium Notification.

With reference to the advertisement issued from this Office under date the 8th November last, it is hereby notified that 100 Chests of Behar Opium of the Sale held on the 8th instant, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be re-sold on account of Government at the Exchange Hall, on Thursday, the 9th July next, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 3,300 Chests advertized for that day.

2. The conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
R. B. CHAPMAN,
Junior Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 24th June 1863.

Notice.

THE Provision of Benares Opium of the last Season, 1861-62, having been reduced by accidents in transit to the Presidency from 17,304 to 16,927 Chests, notice is hereby given, that the difference, or 377 Chests, will be deducted proportionally from the quantity advertized for the Sales of the last five months of the year, August to December inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
R. B. CHAPMAN,
Junior Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 25th June 1863.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby informed, in modification of the Orders published in the *Calcutta Gazette* dated 9th September 1860, that discount at the rate of three pice in the Rupee will be allowed until further notice to persons purchasing not less than 5 Rupees worth of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna adhesive Receipt Stamps at a time.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 25th June 1863.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT A. ANDREW, Assistant Commissioner, took charge of the Durrung Treasury from Captain T. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner, on the 10th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

WILLIAM AGNEW,
Offg. Comr. of Revenue.
REVENUE COMR.'S OFFICE;
Assam Division,
The 12th June 1863.

Notification.

BABOO LUCKYKANT Roy, Deputy Collector resumed charge of the Bhulloosh Treasury from BABOO GOOOL CHUNDER ROY, Deputy Collector on the 6th instant.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Bhulloosh,
The 17th June 1863.

[1859]

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 868 acres, situated in Mouzaha Shohoree, Mehal Datipor, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Nowgong; Assam,
The 28th April 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North by Dhordhowa Dolonee.
South by Hills.
East by Hokeekooscegang.
West by Kekowgang.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 765 acres, situated in Mouzaha Shohoree, Mehal Datipor, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Zillah Nowgong; Assam,
The 28th April 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North by Margong gaug and Roostolee Mattee.
South by Hills.
East by McSimaree Road.
West by Jagoi Purbut and Bargoolee.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 112 acres, situated in Mouzaha Kholah, Mehal Datipor, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Zillah Nowgong; Assam,
The 28th April 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

East by Barparahgang Hill.
West by Dorapane Jaonee.
North by Public Road and Grass Jungle.
South by Hills.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 932 acres, situated in Kholah and Nello, Mehal Datipor, Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and the Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 63, dated 14th October 1862, it will be put up to sale by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the third day of August 1863, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Nowgong. The Sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government Order and Circular Order above cited.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

Zillah Nowgong; Assam,
The 28th April 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North by Deytallgong.
South by Hills.
East by Dorapane.
West by Mokoreah Deomgong.

W. H. BROWNLOW,
Offg. Collector.

[1862]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the several Khass Mehals, named in the list hereunto annexed, in the District of Mymensing, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, on Wednesday, the 15th July 1863, or 32nd Aushar 1270, B. S. Sale to commence at noon and the Mehals to be sold in the order in which they stand. The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas as entered against each below, to the highest bidder, above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—Under the Board's Circular, No. 17 of the 23th February 1862, Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma assessed from the date of entry upon their purchase. This sum will be realizable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

List.

Number.	Number of Towns.	Names of Mehals.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Road Cess.	Total Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
3	5008	Talook Sreenarain Sircar, Tuppeh Hajrales	94 12 0	32 0 0	0 6 0	32 6 0	64 12 0
13	5043	Talook Ramsunker Dutt, Tuppeh Hajrales	19 4 7	8 8 9	0 2 0	8 10 9	17 5 6
14	5040	Talook Ramsunker Dutt, Tuppeh Hajrales	44 0 9	18 11 3	0 3 0	18 14 3	37 12 3
21	4996	Talook Ram Bhader Roy, Tuppeh Hajrales	129 1 12	18 4 0	0 3 0	18 7 0	36 14 0
22	4997	Talook Nursing Ramgopal, Tuppeh Hajrales	389 17 4	102 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	206 0 0
23	4985	Talook Mansoor Khan, Tuppeh Hajrales	15 17 0	4 8 0	0 1 0	4 9 0	9 2 0
40	5300	Talook Sher Khan, Kismut Pawan, Pergunnah Zeinshye	1,625 16 8	201 1 0	2 0 0	203 1 0	406 2 0
42	4960	Talook Koonj Sirdar, Pergunnah Zeinshye	26 17 2	58 8 6	0 10 0	59 2 6	118 5 0
45	4863	Kismut Ghorathura, in Pergunnah Zeinshye	156 12 15	28 1 0	0 5 0	28 6 0	56 13 0
47	4964	Talook Gopeernanth Paramanik, Tuppeh Luteebpore	69 5 0	42 5 0	0 7 0	42 12 0	85 8 0

Mymensing Collector's Office,
The 23th May 1863.

W. H. HENDERSON,
Collector.

[1863]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the Khas Mehal, situated in the District of Moorsheadabad, and mentioned in the Statement herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st April 1863, in the Moorsheadabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th June 1863, corresponding with the 16th Assar 1270 B. S.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma given below, to the highest bidder, above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jammabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number.	Twice Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				B.	C.	P.		
1.	588	Chur Pooraparah, Pergunnah Koor-purup	300 2 4	92	5	6	184 11 0	

MOORSHEADABAD;
Collector's Office,
The 12th June 1863.

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Officiating Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Bhāngulpore, and mentioned in the Statement herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 53, dated 21st April 1863, and Commissioner's No. 1032, dated 24th April 1863, at the Bhāngulpore Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th June 1863, corresponding with the 28th Assar 1270 B. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered in the annexed Statement against each Mehal, to the highest bidder, above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jammabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

[1864]

5th.—The Purchaser will, in addition to the Sudder Jumma of the Estate, be bound to pay one per cent. for the construction of roads and improvement of communications.

Number.	Number of Towjee.	Name of Mahals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
1	3043	Gird Line, Thannah Kherhee, Pergunnah Kherhee	65 19 19	*16 2 5	30 4 10	* This includes 2 annas 5 pie one per cent. Road Fund.
2	3377	Ananut Sircar, Thannah Chikroun in Ruaseepoor, &c., Pergunnah Jehangirah	1,304 0 0	*123 4 0	232 8 0	* This includes 1 Rupee 4 annas one per cent. Road Fund.
3	1057	Jagier of Munno Lail Naik, Thannah Angurpoor, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore	25 0 0	*23 5 3	63 10 6	* This includes 3 annas 8 pie one per cent. Road Fund.

H. MADDOCKS,

Collector.

BHAUGULPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 21st May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mahal, situated in the District of Farreedpore, will be put up to sale, under order of the Board of Revenue No. 51 of the 1st May 1863, in the Farreedpore Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 30th of June 1863, corresponding with 17th Assar 1270 B. S.

The Purchaser of the Mahal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against it below, to the highest bidder, above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be made at once of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government, and the sale cancelled, if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mahal will again be put up for sale at the risk of the higher Purchaser.

5th.—The Purchaser will be bound to pay an additional sum of one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma for construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be levied by the same process as other arrears of revenue on the Estate.

Number.	Number of Towjee.	Name of Mahal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
94	381	Jagun Bhatnagar, third portion, Pergunnah Nucebshye.	1211 11 10	143 0 0	200 0 0	B. C. C. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. The term of the existing lease extends to the 30th of April 1867.

FARREEDPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 21st May 1863.

L. R. TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

[1865]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the several Khaz Mehals, situated in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 103, dated 27th April 1863, on Wednesday, the 15th July 1863, corresponding with 32nd Assar 1270 B. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against it below, to the highest bidder, above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government, and the sale cancelled, if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estates, Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the Sudder Jumma to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.		Upset Price.		REMARKS.
				B. C. C. G.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
84	1365	Pergunnah Bajidpore, Mouzah Luckinathpore	157 18 11 2		*102 0 1	102 0 1		R.A.P. *Exclusive of 1-0-4 on account of Road cess.
1	1370	Pergunnah Balaakathoolia, Mouzah Badoonah	0 17 11 0		*1 0 0	1 0 0		*Exclusive of 3 pie on account of Road cess.

G. BRAHMT,
Collector.

Advertisement.

TENDERS with detailed Plans and Estimates are invited for the building of a Government School House at Bhanganpore.

The building should contain fourteen Rooms, twelve being Class Rooms and two Library and Office, Verandahs all around.

By Order,

DWARKANATH CHATTERJEE,

Secretary,

Local Committee of Public Instruction.

Vacancies in Behar, North-West Division.

Deputy Inspectors, Salary Rupees 150 and Rupees 100.

Candidates must be English, Urdu, and Hindi Scholars, and Entrance Certificate Holders.

Teacherships in the Patna College.

Second Master (English Literature)	Salary Rs. 200
An Anglo Urdu Teacher	" " 150
A Junior Ditto	" " 80
A Teacher of Mathematics	" " 100
A Junior Ditto (with knowledge of Urdu)	" " 60

Apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, or to the Inspector of Schools, North-West Division, at Patna.

S. W. FAIRBANK, M.A., F.L.S.

Inspector of Schools, N. W. Div.

PATNA,
The 13th June 1863.

[1866]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindaryright of Government to the several Khas Mohals, situated in the District of Shahabad and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale under orders of the Board of Revenue in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 26th August 1866, corresponding with the 27th Sawon 2nd, 1279 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mohals will be subject to the conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidder, above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed 100 Rupees, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—The Purchaser will be bound to pay an additional sum of one per cent on the Sudder Jumma for construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be levied by the same process as other arrears of revenue.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mohals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.			Upset Price.			REMARKS.
				B.	C.	C. G.	Rs.	As.	P.	
14155		Sownah Pergunnah Peero.	462 11 6 0	775	0	0	1,550	0	0	
24159		Jumoreo, " " "	594 9 15 0	810	0	0	1,620	0	0	
34161		Bamoo, " " "	773 10 2 0	921	0	0	1,812	0	0	
44162		Sickmoo, " " "	1,203 3 10 11	960	0	0	1,920	0	0	
54163		Nariannoor Talooka, Pergunnah Peero	1,783 3 0 0	2,150	0	0	4,300	0	0	
64164		Dhindah, Pergunnah Peero	385 15 2 0	370	0	0	710	0	0	Confiscated Estates of Koor Singh, authorized to be sold in Board's order No 51, dated 26th July, 1862.
74165		Warishoor, alias Daroo Deoh, Pergunnah Peero.	1,062 12 19 0	625	0	0	1,050	0	0	
84166		Nowan, Pergunnah Peero.	560 15 5 0	710	0	0	1,480	0	0	
94167		Koosmo Samoo, Pergunnah Peero	702 19 13 0	326	0	0	652	0	0	
102152		Qosnah, Pergunnah Sasceeran	603 15 18 0	277	0	0	554	0	0	
112153		Uwalleah, Pergunnah Sasceeran	542 4 11 0	286	0	0	572	0	0	
122267		Parraroo Kullah, Pergunnah Sasceeran	671 15 13 0	415	0	0	830	0	0	Government Khas Mohals.
133324		Sickmoo Line, Pergunnah Duwar	104 9 1 0	60	0	0	120	0	0	
142804		Arazeo Inglio Pahlwan Sing, appertaining to Chandeo, Pergunnah Duwar	29 16 0 0	26	0	0	52	0	0	Resentment invalid J. p. p. authorized to be sold in Board's order No. 195, dated 9th September 1862.
152807		Arazeo Inglio Bothoo Sing, appertaining to Chandeo, Pergunnah Duwar	28 18 10 0	36	3	0	12	6	0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
26th June 1866.

J. J. GALT,
Offg. Collector.

[1867]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the several Khat Mehals, named in the list hereunto-annexed, situated in the District of Mymensing, will be sold under orders of the Board of Revenue by public auction at the Collector's Office of Mymensing, on Wednesday, the 15th July 1863, or 32nd Aseer 1270 B. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma given below against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabandas made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put of for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—Under the Board's Circular, No. 17 of the 23th February 1862, Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent on the Sudder Jumma assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be realizable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

6th.—At present the salaries of the Chowkedars in 23 Talooks in Zillah Mymensing are paid from the rent of Talook No. 31, Mouzah Nugger Koorckhye, Towjee No. 241, on the sale of the Talooks, it is hereby declared that the Purchaser of each Talook will be responsible for the maintenance of the Police of that Estate and of no other.

Number in relation.	Formet Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Jumma.	Road Cee.	Total.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				H. C. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	2	224	Jour Atcanda, Mouzah Atcanda and others, Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	703 7 8	187 0 0	2 0 0	189 0 0	338 0 0	
2	3	225	Mouzah Wodur Koorckhye, Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	101 10 8	71 14 0	0 11 0	72 0 0	115 3 0	
3	4	226	Chur Koorckhye, Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	1,453 3 0	387 0 0	3 14 0	390 14 0	761 12 0	
4	5	231	Mouzah Churenkona, Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	290 6 0	127 9 0	1 4 0	128 13 0	227 30 0	
5	6	233	Jour Jaggut Chur, Mouzah Angurpur, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	3,686 11 0	737 0 0	7 8 0	744 8 0	1,340 9 0	
6	7	234	Mouzah Sator Kande, Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	257 18 0	61 0 0	0 10 0	62 10 0	131 4 0	
7	11	240	Jour Nacauler, Mouzah Abdoullepor, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	666 3 0	277 12 0	2 12 0	280 3 0	461 0 0	
8	12	242	Jour Pungulor, Mouzah Chur Pakoullepor, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	3,408 9 4	1,023 13 0	10 4 0	1,034 1 0	2,088 2 0	
9	15	246	Mouzah Berradengur Gaa, Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	109 8 0	38 0 0	0 5 0	38 5 0	34 10 0	
10	18	246	Jour Boudoulpor, Mouzah Napottor Chur, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	962 12 8	191 5 0	2 14 0	194 3 0	568 8 0	
11	19	246	Mouzah Boudoulpor, Mouzah Napottor Chur, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	335 8 12	75 0 0	0 19 0	75 19 0	161 8 0	
12	20	247	Mouzah Boudoulpor, Mouzah Napottor Chur, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	712 15 8	238 4 0	2 8 0	240 10 0	481 4 0	
13	21	248	Jour Boudoulpor, Mouzah Boudoulpor, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	321 2 12	48 0 0	0 8 0	48 8 0	27 0 0	
14	23	248	Mouzah Boudoulpor, Mouzah Boudoulpor, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	245 3 0	80 0 0	0 9 0	80 9 0	121 3 0	
15	26	270	Mouzah Boudoulpor, Mouzah Boudoulpor, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	147 18 0	22 0 0	0 2 0	22 2 0	44 6 0	
16	27	274	Jour Boudoulpor, Mouzah Boudoulpor, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	1,119 1 12	388 5 0	3 14 0	392 3 0	776 6 0	
17	29	328	Jour Boudoulpor, Mouzah Boudoulpor, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	3,063 18 4	690 0 0	6 0 0	696 0 0	1,192 0 0	
18	30	283	Jour Boudoulpor, Mouzah Boudoulpor, &c., Pergunnah Bardakhat, Tappah Koorckhye	1,546 3 8	393 0 0	6 0 0	399 0 0	1,198 0 0	

MYMENSING COLLECTORATE,
The 7th May 1863.

W. H. HENDERSON,
Collector.

[1868]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mehal, situated in the District of Rajshahye and mentioned in the Statement herunto annexed, will be put up to sale under orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 45, dated 26th May 1863, in the Rajshahye Collectorate, on Monday, the 3rd August 1863, corresponding with 19th Srabun 1270, B. S.

The Purchaser of such Mehal will be subject to the conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold with the Sudder Jumma entered against it below, to the highest bidder, above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummasbundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will again be put up for sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

5th.—Under the Board's Circular Order No. 17, dated 29th February 1862, Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communication one per cent. on the total, Sudder Jumma assessed from the date of entry upon their purchase. This sum will be payable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				B.	C.	C.		
30	85	Turf Shakhaliapore, Pergunnah Luskerpore.	5,216 14 14	818	0	0	1,696 0 0	Settled for 1270 B. S., but report for confirmation has not been as yet sent to the Commissioner.

D. CONLIFE,

Collector.

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE,
The 26th June 1863.

[1869]

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebagh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st July 1869, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

- II. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.
- III. Tenders are to be superscribed with "Tenders for
- IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.
- V. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.
- VI. Parties may tender for each and any of the Station separately or otherwise.
- VII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each class.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Tenders separately invited.	Name of the Article.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Article is deliverable.	Installments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Bread	From 1st August 1869 to 30th April 1870.	270,750 lbs.	Dinapore. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	At half an hour before sunrise daily, according to daily ration indents, which will be furnished previous evening.	500 Rupees.	At 10 per cent on probable annual outlay.	First sort as used by Officers in their Messes.	

DINAPORE EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
The 9th June 1869.

S. CHALMERS, Capt. in,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

[1870]

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 6.

The following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified:—

RAWAL PINDEE DIVISION.

RAWAL PINDEE.

Bread.	Rs.	As.	P.	
At Station	6	4	0	p. 100 lbs.
Command	12	8	0	"
Camp 4 to 15 miles	7	13	0	"
" 15 to 30 "	9	6	0	"
Camels at Station on Command	7	8	0	p. month each.
" at Graze	4	8	0	"
Leeches	No.	64		per Re.
Lamp. Oil	Rs.	7	7	0 per md.
Wicks	MD.	27	0	0 "
Lime, unslaked	Rs.	8	5	0 per Re.
Sodawater without bottles	Rs.	1	8	0 per doz.
Lemonade		1	12	0 "
Milk		0	0	8 per pint.
Butter	lb.	1	14	0 per Re.
Charcoal, Lump and Dust	Mds.	2	0	0 "
Limejuice	Rs.	5	0	0 per doz.
Tinning, Cooking, Utensils		1	1	0 per charge
Fowls large		2	8	0 "
" small		2	0	0 "
Eggs		0	4	0 per doz.

Jamesjee and Co.

Nowab Khan

Ryheembux

Moorad Allee

Jamesjee and Co.

Sunker Doss

Madarbux

Syannah Khojah

Bahadeer Oodeen

Syannah Khojah

From 1st May 1863
to 30th April
1864.

MURHER.

Bread.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Station	6	7	0	p. 100 lbs.
Command	12	0	0	"
Camp 4 to 30 miles	8	0	0	"

Gungaram and Moteram

CAMPBELLPORE.

Bread.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Station	6	8	0	p. 100 lbs.
Command	12	8	0	"
Camp 4 to 15 miles	11	0	0	"
" 15 to 30 "	12	0	0	"
Firewood	0	8	3	"

Tara Sing

Gungaram and Moteram

DELHI DIVISION.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Sugar at Station	7	2	0	per Re.
" on Command	6	0	0	"

Futteh Chand

From 6th May 1863
to 31st June
1864.

BHOOSAH.

	Mds.	S.	C.	
At Station	4	1	0	"
Gram, 1st sort at Station	0	35	12	"
" 2nd sort at Station	0	35	14	"

Mohomed Hossain,
and Jowallnauth,
Umbasahoy, and
Jankopersahad.

From 1st July 1863
to 30th June
1864.

Vegetables.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
At Station	105	0	0	"
In Camp and on Command	80	0	0	"

Mukhum Lall

From 1st June 1863
to 30th September
1863.

[1871]

Bullock Gear.

Rs. As. P.

Jhools, Taut	2	0	0	per each
Pagahia	0	5	0	"
Nose Rope	0	2	0	"
Persa	0	1	0	"
Sultrahs	0	9	0	"
Curry Combs	0	3	0	"
Hand Rubbers	0	1	0	"
Ropes, Rass	0	4	0	"
Gurrahs	0	0	3	"
Line, Ddori	0	2	0	"
Leather Bucket with Rope	1	0	0	"
Hides	2	0	0	"
Mallets	0	3	0	"
Baskets	0	0	6	"
Broom	0	0	3	"
Phowrahs, Wooden	0	1	0	"
Whips	0	1	6	"

Rama Nund

Hospital Clothing.

Quills	3	8	0	per each.
Mattresses	2	0	0	"
Blankets lined with Chintz	2	8	0	"
Pillows, large	0	4	0	"
" small	0	3	0	"
" cases, large	8	5	0	"
" small	0	3	0	"
Shirts	1	4	0	"
Sheets	1	5	0	"
Drawers, Linen	0	10	0	"
Caps	0	0	2	"
Socks, Cotton	0	2	0	per pair
Kanians, Flannel	2	0	0	per each
Drawers	2	4	0	"
Socks, Worsted	0	6	0	per pair
Slippers	0	4	0	"
Gowns, Linen, double	1	14	0	per each.
" single	1	5	0	"
" lined with loois	2	8	0	"
Flannel, Belly band	0	8	0	"
Towels, Round	0	4	6	"
" Hand	0	8	0	"
Subtrijees	1	2	0	"

Hurnarian

From 1st May 1863
to 30th April
1864.

Barrack Supplies.

Lime, unslaked	1	10	0	per md.
Charcoal	1	1	0	"
Jars, large	0	1	5	per each.
" small	0	0	9	"
Gumiahs	0	1	5	"
Gurrahs	0	0	11	"
Nanads	0	7	0	"
Chatties	0	0	9	"
Priyy Pans	0	2	0	"
Lamp, Glass	0	5	0	"
" Tin	0	6	6	"
Nets for Charcoal	0	0	9	"

Uma Sahoy

MERRUT DIVISION.

Merrut.

Barley, Europe, at Station	0	6	0	per lb.
Biscuit at Station	12	8	0	p. 100 lbs.
Bread at	7	8	0	"
One march 15 Miles beyond the Cantonment	9	8	0	"
Two march 30 Miles beyond the Cantonment	11	8	0	"
Command	11	8	0	"

Juggunpersaud

Shaik Elahie Bux

[1872]

Meerut. — (Continued.)

	Rs.	As.	P.		
Chickens at Station	4	7	0 per score.	Bisharut Khan and Ushruf Khan	From 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
Coffee at Station	0	7	10 per lb.	Jowialat, persaud and Deendial	
" on Command	0	9	7 "	Ellahie Bux and Kurreen Bax.	
Eggs at Station	0	6	8 per score.	Bisharut Khan and Ushruf Khan	
Fowls at Station	8	0	0 "	Alla Bux	
Leeches at Station	2	8	0 per 100.	Deendial	
Lime Juice at Station	2	6	0 per doz.	Shaick Abdorah...	
Salt at Station	7	2	3 } p. 100		
" on Command	7	2	3 } lbs.		

Tinning Cooking Utensils.

Barrack Utensils	0	7	0 per set of 9 articles.	Deendial	From 18th May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
Hospital Utensils, large and small	0	6	0 per score.		
Bread at Station	6	11	0 p. 100 lbs.	Sreeram	
" on Command	6	11	0 "		
Coffee at Station	0	8	8 per lb.	Bhoodah and Dabee Sahoy	
" on Command	0	8	8 "		
Chickens at Station	6	12	0 per score.	Kurreenbux and Ellahiebux	From 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
Fowls at Station	10	0	0 "		
Oil & Sweet and Mustard	0	4	0 per Re.	Bahadoor Khan and Ushruf Khan	From 11th May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
Thread for Wicks	0	1	0 "		
Cotton	0	1	8 "		

Tinning Cooking Utensils at Station.

	Rs.	As.	P.		
Barrack Utensils	0	7	0 per set	Noor Mohomed and Juggunpersaud	From 15th May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
Hospital Utensils, large	0	15	0 per score.		
" " small	0	10	0 "		

Landour.

Bread at Station	7	6	0 p. 100 lbs.	Sheo Lall	From 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
" on Command	8	8	0 "		
Coffee at Station	0	8	10 per lb.	Buldeo Sahoy	From 6th May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
" Command	0	12	0 "		

Oil & Sweet and Mustard	0	3	8½ per Re.	Dabee Sahoy	
Cotton for Wicks	0	1	3½ "		
Thread	0	1	0 "		
Cloth, Gurrah	0	4	0 per yard.		

Tinning Cooking Utensils.

Barrack Utensils	0	15	0 per set.	Mahomed Bux	
Hospital Utensils, large	1	8	0 per score.		
" " small	1	6	0 "		

Meerut.

Oil & Sweet and Mustard	0	4	8½ per Re.	Newagee	From 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
Thread for Wicks	0	1	1 "		
Cotton	0	3	0 "		
Cloth, Gurrah	0	3	0 per yard.		

Barrack Necessaries.

Charcoal	1	0	0 per Re.	Nundah	
Jars, large	No. 5				
Gurrahs	25				
Chatties	64				
Naunds	9				
Gumshes	40				
Glass Burners	3				
Tin Lamps	75				
Nets for Charcoal	50				
Cups, red	30				
Soors, earthen	40				

Butter at Station	0	4	0 per lb.	Saligram	
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[1873]

Carts for conveyance Stores from

Meerut to

Rs. As. P.

Delhi	0	3	0	per md.
Umballa	0	18	0	"
Roorkee	0	7	0	"
Rajpore	1	0	0	"
Jullunder	1	5	0	"
Sealkote	2	3	0	"
Lahore	2	4	0	"
Jhelum	2	3	0	"
Rawul Pindies	3	4	0	"
Peshawur	4	4	0	"
Ferozepore	1	8	0	"
Mooltan	3	0	0	"
Attock	3	4	0	"
Kalka	1	0	0	"
Jewlee	1	0	0	"
Kussowlie	1	3	0	"
Dugshaie	1	7	0	"
Subathoo	1	7	0	"
Nowsheera or (Kamelpore)	2	10	0	"
Gurhmucktesur	0	3	0	"
Mooradabad	0	7	0	"
Bareilly	0	13	0	"
Shajehanpore	1	4	0	"
Agra	0	14	0	"
Nynee Tal	0	14	0	"
Gwalior	1	5	0	"
Cawnpore	1	5	0	"
Fyzabad	2	2	0	"
Lucknow	1	10	0	"
Seetapore	1	12	0	"
Futtehgurh	0	14	0	"
Allygurh	0	8	0	"

Carts for conveyance Stores if returning laden from

Delhi	0	2	6	per md.
Umballah	0	7	0	"
Roorkee	0	5	0	"
Rajpore	0	8	0	"
Jullunder	0	7	0	"
Sealkote	0	11	0	"
Lahore	1	4	0	"
Jhelum	1	0	0	"
Rawul Pindies	1	6	0	"
Peshawur	2	0	0	"
Ferozepore	1	5	0	"
Mooltan	1	3	0	"
Attock	1	0	0	"
Kalka	0	10	0	"
Jewlee	0	8	0	"
Kussowlie	0	6	0	"
Dugshaie	0	10	0	"
Subathoo	0	10	0	"
Nowsheera or (Kamelpore)	1	0	0	"
Gurhmucktesur	0	3	0	"
Mooradabad	0	4	0	"
Bareilly	0	8	0	"
Shajehanpore	0	12	0	"
Agra	0	7	0	"
Nynee Tal	0	6	0	"
Gwalior	1	0	0	"
Cawnpore	1	0	0	"
Fyzabad	1	2	0	"
Lucknow	1	0	0	"
Seetapore	1	0	0	"
Futtehgurh	0	7	0	"
Allygurh	0	6	0	"

Hursahoy and Gun-
galloy { From 1st May 1863
to 30th April
1864.

[1874]

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE DIVISION. Rs. As. P.

Quilts	3	6	0	per each.	
Mattresses	2	11	0	"	
Blankets lined with Chintz	2	5	0	"	
Do-sters	0	0	0	"	
Pillows	0	4	0	"	
Bolster Cases	0	5	0	"	
Pillow Cases	0	3	0	"	
Sheets, Linen	1	5	0	"	
Shirts, "	1	6	0	"	
Caps, "	0	1	0	"	
Drawers, "	0	11	0	"	
Socks, Cotton	0	3	0	per pair.	Pearce Lall and
Banians, Flannel	2	6	0	per each.	Hoolas Roy
Drawers, "	2	8	0	"	
Socks, Woollen worsted	0	4	6	per pair.	
Gowns, double	2	12	0	per each.	
" single	1	8	0	"	
" lined with looi	6	0	0	"	
Flannel Belly bands	0	12	6	"	
Round-Jack Towels	0	6	0	"	
Hand Patnae, "	0	2	0	"	
Be-side Suttrinjies	0	9	0	"	
Slippers	0	12	0	per pair.	
Milk at Station	0	0	4	per lb.	Saligram

From 1st May 1863
to 30th April
1864.

Roorkee.

Butter at Station	0	8	0	per lb.	Pahlwan Singh
Firewood, Split, at Station	0	4	6	p. 100 lbs.	Uzeemollah and
" on Command	0	8	0	"	Rhodabux
Milk at Station	0	0	5	per lb.	Pahlwan Singh
Salt at Station	7	0	0	p. 100 lbs.	Uzeemollah and
" on Command	8	2	9	"	Rhodabux

GWALIOR DIVISION.

lbs. oz. d.

Gwalior.

Potatoes at Station	25	8	0	per Re.	
Mixed Vegetables	30	0	0	"	
Dholl	22	0	0	"	
On Command.					
Potatoes	22	0	0	"	
Mixed Vegetables	78	0	0	"	
Dholl	21	0	0	"	

Shaik Hingun

From 13th May
1863 to 30th
April 1864.

Bedding.

Rs. As. P.

Quilts	3	10	0	per each.	
Sheets	1	3	0	"	
Suttrinjies	1	4	0	"	
Blankets	2	1	0	"	

Jhansi.

Quilts	4	11	0	"	
Sheets	1	3	0	"	
Suttrinjies	1	6	0	"	
Blankets	2	2	0	"	

Meer Hossain Ally

From 10th May
1863 to 30th
April 1864.

Gwalior.

Tinning Cooking Utensils at Station.	4	12	0	per 100	Balkissen
Oil at Station	0	4	4	per Re.	
Wicks, Cotton, at Station	0	1	8	"	
Cloth	5	yards	"	"	
Salt at Station	25	8	0	"	
" on Command	22	0	0	"	

Seal Chaud

From 13th May
1863 to 30th
April 1864.

Jhansi.

Milk at Station	30	pints	per Re.		
Butter at Station	2	lbs.	"		Girdharee

J. C. Scott,
Off. Commissary General.

To be **PERPETUALLY SOLD**, pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court in a cause of Gobind-Chunder Sen, vs. Jadubehunder Tancoor, dated 7th May, 1862, with the approbation of the Master of the Court, on Friday, the seventeenth day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the noon, the property, viz:—a two-storied brick-built House and Premises, No. 15-2, with the piece of land on which the same is erected, by estimation two cottahs and four chittacks, situate at Soortee Bagan, Rutto Sircar's Street, and bounded on the east by the two-storied house of Madubehunder Dutt, deceased; on the west by the Dwelling-house of Sonatun Pyne; on the north by the house of the late Rasmone Dossao, situated at the Street; and on the south by the house of the said Madubehunder Dutt, deceased.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had by applying at the Master's Office, or at the Office of W. H. Owen, No. 4, Old Post Office Street, the Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

JOSEPH GOODEVE,
Master.

HIGH COURT;
Master's Office,
The 17th June 1863. }

W. H. OWEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the ninth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made in the matter of the Estate of F. Depratz, deceased, and in a certain cause wherein Choonecholl Conoriah is Plaintiff and Charles Swinton Hogg, Administrator-General of Bengal, and Administrator to the Estate of F. Depratz, deceased, is Defendant, the Creditors of the said F. Depratz, deceased, late of Calcutta, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 23rd day of July next, to come in and prove their claims before the Honorable Sir Moldant Lawson Wells, one of the Judges of the said High Court, at the Court House, in Esplanade Row, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this twenty-third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 24th June 1863. }

A. CARAPIET,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

At the Sale: Calcutta the 25th June 1863.

Whereby given, that on Thursday, the 27th of July next, precisely at the hour of noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will be at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Court, by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias

in his hands against the effects of Shaik Aklo Mahomed Sircar and Shaik Durastooolah Sircar.

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Shaik Aklo Mahomed Sircar and Shaik Durastooolah Sircar, of, in and to the following Landed Property, viz:—

1. A three-storied brick-built Dwelling-house, together with two thatched houses with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation eight cottahs, more or less, situate at Ra. Managore and Ghole, in Pergunnah Bhooroot, and in the Zillah of Hooghly.

2. Also a piece of land with two thatched houses thereon, containing by estimation eight cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

3. And also a piece of Paddy land, containing by estimation twelve biggahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be had by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

S. CLADSTONE,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of Ezekiel Joshua Gubboy, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 6th day of June instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of August next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Carapiet, Attorney.
Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th June 1863.

In the matter of George Frederick Frank Vincent } Notice is hereby given, that the notice which a Captain in Her Majesty's Bengal Army, } appeared in this paper on the sixth day of June instant is incorrect and ought not to have been inserted, no adjudication of Insolvency having been issued against the said George Frederick Frank Vincent, and no such order as that mentioned in the notice having been made vesting the Estate and Effects of the said George Frederick Frank Vincent in the Official or any Assignee.

LYONS AND DODD,
Attorneys for Captain G. F. F. Vincent.

Notice.

MR. ALBERT GRIGOR has been appointed Sub-Manager and Accountant at this Branch, and is authorized to sign for the Bank in that capacity.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. FOLLE,
Manager,
Calcutta Branch.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA,
AND JAPAN "LIMITED,"
4, Hastings' Street,
The 16th June 1863.

[1877]

Notice.

In the Heir at law of Henry Michael Corney, a native of Holland, and late of Howrah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, deceased, who came out from Australia some time in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine as a Ship's Carpenter, and who was lately employed in one of the Dock Yards at Howrah, will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage.

JOHN R. SHIRCORE,
Solicitor.

1, Fancy Lane,
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd June 1863.

Bengal Printing Company "Limited."

The Seventh Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Colvin's Building, on Tuesday, the 30th June 1863, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. F. COPLEY,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1863.

H. Dear & Co.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

The above Firm is prepared to undertake the supply of Sleepers or Timber to Railway Companies or other parties.

For the last 11 years the Firm has successfully carried out very heavy engagements with the East Indian Railway Company, as also with the Government of India, and has still extensive Contracts with both for Timber and Sleepers.

H. DEAR & Co.

MORCHYE,
The 27th January 1863.

**Baug Bazar Screw Company
"Limited."**

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 3 p. m. in this Office on Tuesday, August 18th, for the purpose of receiving the final Accounts prior to the dissolution of the Company.

JOHN BORRADAILE & Co.,
Secretaries.

5, FAIRFAX PLACE,
The 1st June 1863.

Notice.

Mrs. JAMES ALLAN was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1863.

MACINTOSH, BURN AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th June 1863.

Caption.

The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating two Bills of Exchange, Nos. B 13 and B 14, of Rupees 4,500 each, dated 23rd May 1863, drawn on us by T. C. Lethbridge, of Belund, in favor of Sayed Mohammed Uskary Khan, of Mozufferpore, and by them endorsed to Lutchee Narsin and Poorootom Narsin by whom they have not been endorsed, these Drafts having been surreptitiously obtained from our Office after acceptance.

THOMSON, SHAW AND CO.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of Mr. G. J. A. JUNIOR, a Member of our Firm, his interest, and responsibility ceased on 30th April last. We request that all claims against us up to the 31st of this month be forthwith presented for payment, and all persons indebted to our Firm are required to settle their accounts without further notice.

GIBSON, WALLACE AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1863.

Notice.

The undersigned will, from and after this date, conduct their business under the style and name of "GIBSON AND CO."

GIBSON, WALLACE AND CO.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 317.

The 10th June 1863.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 9th July will be closed at this Office at 5 p. m. on Sunday, the 28th instant, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 p. m. on every day prior to the 28th, and inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

					Rs.	As.	P.
Under	1	Ounce	..	..	0	6	0
"	1	"	..	..	0	8	0
"	1	"	..	..	0	14	0
"	1	"	..	..	1	0	0

No. 318.

The 19th June 1863.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 Ounces will be sent to Bombay on Monday, the 29th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 p. m. of the same day.

Each man or individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in Cash at the Window at one Rupee for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 325.

The 24th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 6 p. m.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *via* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 326.

The 24th June 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for France, *via* Marseilles, France, the intermediate Ports and for transmission per French Mail Steamer will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 6 p. m.

Printed and Published for the Government by J. H. CARRMAN, at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.